What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, August 5, to August 11, 1920).

S. S. Miyaura Maru, from U. S. A., July 15.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	4,044

S. S. City of Oran, July 26.

To Boston :

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	180
Skins, Sheep	Pcs.	42,000

To New York :

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	420
,, Regulus	,,	2,100
Bristles	,,	327
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	840
Feather, Duck	,,	23
Hair, Horse	,,	270
,, Human	,,	228
Hides, Buffalo	,,	657
Intestines	,,	36
Wool, Sheep's	,,	2,756
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	44,400

S. S. Tean, from U. S. A., July 21.

Iron, Tubes	Pls.	57
,, Galvanized; Tubes	,,	450

S. S. West Montop, from U. S. A., July 20.

Barrels, Iron	Pcs.	200
Bed Covers	,,	180
Trunks	,,	37
Cotton Piece Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	808
Wool & Cotton Mixtures, Unclassed	,,	523
Woolen Goods, Unclassed	,,	350
Iron and Steel Bars	Pls.	10,226
Canned Fish	Doz.	100
Hosiery	,,	60
Singlets, Cotton	,,	60
Oil, Kerosene, in Barrel	Galls.	10,000
,, ,, in Case	,,	390,000

S. S. Editor, from U. S. A., July 20.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb. 110 threads per sq. in.	Pcs.	4,000
Bags, Gunny, Old	,,	10,000
Iron Bars	Pls.	79[illegible]
,, Bar Croppings	,,	828
Steel, Bamboo	,,	30
Cotton Raw Bls. 1,900	,,	6,641
Resin		1,589
Turpentine, Vegetable	Galls.	220
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. ft.	7,481
,, ,, Unsilvered	,,	3,267

S. S. Justin, from U. S. A., July 16.

Iron Bars	Pls.	1,462
,, Nails, Wire	,,	750
,, Wire Shorts	,,	680
,, Scraps, Old	,,	617
,, Old, Unclassed	,,	606
Paper, Ciggrette, on Robbins	,,	184
Paper, Printing, M. G. Poster	Pls.	785
Cigarettes	Mille	104,225

S. S. Altai Maru, July 28.

To San Francisco :

Peas, White	Pls.	420

To New York :

Bristles	,,	291
Hair, Human, Waste	,,	99
Hides, Buffalo	,,	128
Hides, Cow	,,	63
Oil, Wood	,,	420
Hat Rush	Pcs.	46,380

S. S. William H. Webb, from U. S. A., July 19.

Sheetings:

Grey, 15½ lb, under 110 threads per sq. in.	,,	5,000
Drills, Grey, 41 yd. over 12¾ lb.	,,	3,000
Motor-cycles	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	20
Cotton Canvas	Yds.	3,930
,, Duck	,,	3,156
Cotton Yarn, Grey, Counts 35	Pls.	42
Iron Angles	,,	844
,, Bars	,,	3,328
,, Bar Croppings	,,	706
,, Bar Ends	,,	1,257
,, Bar Twisted	,,	629
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	25
,, Plates	,,	418
,, Plate Cuttings	,,	737
,, Hoops, Old	,,	294
,, Wire Shorts, Old	,,	5,866

Iron, Galvanized:

Sheets, Corrugated	,,	86
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	2,173
Beans	,,	2
Grease	,,	22
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	170
Paper, Glazed	,,	45
Paper, Unclassed	,,	240
Sodium Sulphide of	,,	97
Sugar of Milk	,,	168
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,668
Canned Meats	Doz.	824
,, Fruits	,,	33
,, Vegetables	,,	139
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	124
Cigarettes	Mille.	10,665
Dyes Pkgs. 2	Hk. Tls.	690
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	45,072

S. S. Amazone, from U. S. A., July 20.

Iron, Galvanized:

Tubes	Pls.	

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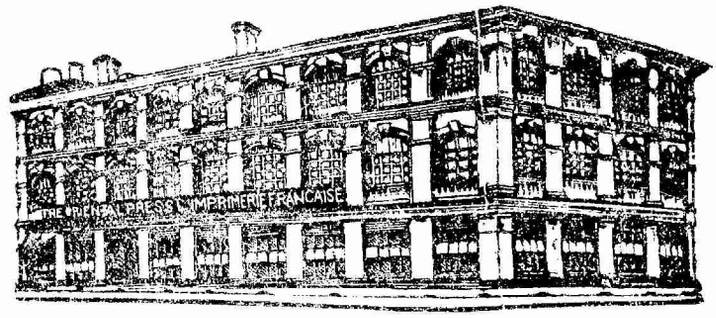

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MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE visit of American Senators and Congressmen through China has brought out two definite points or essentials in the relations of China and America: The first is that the Chinese people generally look upon America as a "Big Brother" and very close friend. The second is the quite definite desire of the Chinese people for a close working relation and understanding between the two Republics. Addresses of welcome are usually more or less empty affairs filled with platitudes, but there has been a difference in China's welcome and expressions of gratitude to America for assistance rendered in the past and in the present. At one of the functions given in honor of the visitors while passing through Shantung Province, a Chinese business man suggested that America and China at once formulate a definite policy of understanding and proposed that America and China form their own League of Nations. This man was once a prominent civil official. America's great stake in the Pacific is the friendship of the Chinese people and if there is one message the Congressmen will take back with them to Washington and to their constituents in various parts of the United States, it is this important thing. Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, former American Minister to China and now a candidate for the Senate from Wisconsin, in an address in Shanghai made the statement that the welfare of China is more important than any League of Nations. "If China's difficulties can be settled in conformity with right and justice, it will mean more for the future peace of the world than any international understanding," was the former Minister's declaration. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, first provisional President of China, also made a significant statement. He told the story of John Hay's note that prevented the partition of China in former years and suggested that a similar declaration

from America at the present time would do more for China's internal and external troubles than any other possible piece of diplomacy. Congressman Porter, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, in several addresses declared America's close and vital interest in the welfare of the new republics of the world. Now we have the principles and with some twenty members of Congress familiar with conditions in the Orient, it should not be difficult for the new Congress and Administration to get down to essentials in America's relations with China. America is not interested in any one set of Chinese officials. She naturally is not interested in the continuance of the present form of Japanese-supported militarism now throttling the development of democracy in China. Since China and America desire and want the same things, why not have them? A few words from America with the proper backing at the present time will enable the Chinese people to accomplish what they desire and at the same time this American policy will help other peoples of the Orient who are suffering from the same menace to their liberties that the Chinese people are suffering from.

THE formation of a new cabinet at Peking last week has started the machinery of government running again. It is no easy task for General Chin Yun-peng, who was made Prime Minister again by Mandate on August 9, to straighten out state affairs which have been thrown into considerable confusion by the selfish Anfuites, most of whom are now refugees from law in the Japanese Legation. His official position is none too enviable, but he has chosen experienced and able cabinet colleagues to assist him in carrying out the difficult work of reorganizing governmental affairs. His new cabinet was formally formed on August 11, consisting of himself as acting Minister of War; Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of the Navy; Chang Chi-tan, Minister of the Interior; Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications; Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance; Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education; and Tung Kang, Minister of Justice. Dr. Yen was former Chinese Minister to Germany, and is one of the strongest and ablest young Chinese. A graduate of St. John's University at Shanghai, he was graduated later from the University of Virginia in America. Mr. Yeh has been Vice-Minister of Communications for a long period, and during his recent trip to America and Europe, has much broadened his views and has been convinced of the importance to modernize China. Mr. Chow held the portfolio of finances before, and is well informed on China's finances His views are always eagerly sought by the government whenever there are negotiations with foreign bankers for loans. Mr. Chang as Minister of the Interior is well chosen. He was Vice-Minister of War before, and a close follower of Prime Minister Chin. He is known for his statesmanship and ability to grasp the situation no matter how confusing it may be. The other Cabinet Ministers, with the possible exception of Mr. Wang, who was once station master at Mukden, a nominee of General Chang Tso-ling, have had similar long experience in the government service.

WITH the assistance of these able Cabinet associates, Prime Minister Chin has announced his intention to undertake needed reforms. The matter to which he will pay particular attention relates to the disbandment of superfluous soldiers. It is understood in Peking official circles that Chow Tsz-chi, Pan Fu (Vice-Minister of Finance), and Chu Cho-hsin have already been entrusted by the new Prime Minister with the task of raising at once $8,000,000 with which to pay off disbanded soldiers. The second question which receives his attention is the unification of North and South China. Chang Chi-tan and Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, have been instructed to proceed with peace negotiations and to follow the line of least resistance in arranging a compromise between the two sections of the country. The question of the return of a portion of the navy which went over to the southwestern opposition government some time ago is also under consideration. Admiral Sah, Admiral Lin Pao-i, and Admiral Lan Chien-chu are arranging the matter of the resumption of allegiance to Peking by the revolted navy. As soon as funds are secured to make up the back pay of the naval men, that question can be solved without much difficulty. Fourthly, an attempt will be made, soon after the new Minister of Foreign Affairs has taken over office, to settle by negotiations the Chinese-German relationship. The policy of Prime Minister Chin is that China will and should still adhere to her original decision not to sign the peace treaty which surrendered Kiaochow to Japan. Fifthly, Prime Minister Chin will take early steps to abrogate the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement, the usefulness of which has been out-lived. General Chin's program thus outlined receives the support of the people, and it is hoped that it will be carried out. In the past, when a new prime minister graced the Cabinet with his presence for the first time, he usually circulated a telegram setting forth his policy as a matter of course, and that policy was seldom if ever carried into effect. General Chin, it is trusted, will be able to do better this time in view of the removal of Anfu influence from Peking for the time being. The

country needs a strong man to straighten its affairs, and whether General Chin will rise to the expectation of the people and discharge his duties faithfully and without trying to serve his selfish interests remains to be seen during the next four or five months.

NONE of the prominent and important Anfu leaders who are now placed under proscription and whose arrests have been ordered by Mandates specially issued by the President will be punished or tried. They are residing in the Japanese Legation and barracks in the Legation Quarter at Peking with even more comfort than they received at home. Chinese men-servants in the building which they now occupy have been dismissed, according to one report, and have been replaced by Japanese woman-servants, who appear to be more trustworthy in serving these refugees from law. These nine out of the ten Anfu leaders who are wanted by the government will presumably stay there as long as they feel it is unsafe to move about outside the Legation Quarter. The French daily paper of Peking has called the place in which they are living the "Hotel Obata," where they can smoke opium and possibly have *geisha*, make future plans for aggrandisement, and hold cabinet meetings if they want to. Some of Mr. Obata's boarders like Tseng Yu-chun (former Minister of Communcations), Tuan Chi-kuei (former Commander-in-chief of the Metropolitan Precautionary Forces), and Wang Shih-lung (ex-secretary to Military Governor Ni Shih-chung) are alleged to be opium smokers. But most remarkable of all is the note which Mr. Obata sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 9. Prior to that date the Japanese officials at Peking denied that there were any Chinese refugees in their legation, but after a second consideration they evidently came to the conclusion that it would be better to let the cat out of the bag, knowing that a number of important officials, including General Chang Tso-ling, Mukden Military Governor, and one more responsible official, really did not want to have these Anfu leaders arrested and tried before a properly constituted court as such a trial would lead to startling revelations which might involve themselves detrimentally. If the government is sincerely desirous of meting out what these leaders desire, all it has to do is to secure evidences to show that all of them have misappropriated public funds and committed other criminal offences and then to request the Diplomatic Body to turn these Anfuites over to properly constituted court for trial.

THE note of Mr. Obata itself is of unusual interest, showing his determination to accord protection to the persons who helped Japan in furthering her ambition in China, and being a vain attempt to explain the Japanese disinterestedness in sheltering the Anfu leaders when the British, the French and the American legations had all announced their decision not to shelter the refugees either in the legation compounds or at private residences of their nationals. The note reads: "Acting on instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that Messrs. Hsu Shu-tseng, Tseng Yu-chun, Tuan Chih-kuei, Ting Shih-yuan, Chu Shen, Wang Chih-lung, Liang Hung-chih, Yao Chen and Yao Kuo-chen, having thrown themselves one after another into this legation seeking for refuge, and this legation having felt compelled in consideration of the international practice well-established, especially in China, to give them due protection, has decided to render them accomodation in the compound of the legation guard. They have at the same time been strictly warned entirely to refrain during their sojourn from concerning themselves in any way in politics, and moreover they are placed in entire isolation from the outside. In communicating the above information to Your Excellency, I am confident that your government will readily understand that this action of my legation is clearly apart from any political significance and that the refuge now being given to the above-mentioned individuals is no more a special favor due to any consideration of the political faction of which they are members than it is possible for the legation to refuse shelter to them simply because they do not belong to any of the other factions."

Observations

BY T. R. JERNIGAN

WHEN the victory of General Wu Pei-fu over the forces of Tuan appeared to open the way for the organization of a republican form of government for China the military chiefs in the provinces were at once active in starting a propaganda that the people of China were not competent for self-government, and that the proposal of General Wu for a national assembly to prepare a permanent constitution was a mere vision. Now what have these military chiefs ever done for China to prove that they were competent? It is impossible to find in all the history of China a period so disorderly as the period of Tuchun rule? There has not been a day of peace in China since the military commenced its reign in Peking, and yet this very usurping clique has the assurance to set itself up as a judge of competency. The fact is the people have never had the chance to practically show whether they were competent or not, but the capacity of the Tuchuns has been tested and shown to be an utter failure.

THE American Congressional delegation when it left Washington to visit China no doubt understood that they would find installed at Peking a government founded on the consent of the people in China. The members of the delegation knew that the American Minister to China had been accredited to a republican form of government, and so it was written in his commissions, but on their arrival in Peking did they find the functioning authority governed by an organic law which defined the limit and extent of the governing power? There is no permanent constitution, and had the provisional constitution been submitted the delegates would have no difficulties in concluding from its provisions and the ocular evidence that there was not even the semblance of the substance of a republican form of government. In the very Capital they were visiting they could read in the newspapers published there that the official styled as President of the Republic of China was issuing Mandates outlawing and proscribing his countrymen as if they had no right to be heard in their defense and as if the President was an absolute dictator with the name only of President. Roman history was being repeated in that the acts of Marius and Sulla were being reenacted in Peking. When Tuan and his followers were the power behind the throne they demanded the heads of their opponents and now when Chang Tso-lin and his followers succeeded a list of proscibed opponents is published in the public places of the capital. That is what Marius and Sulla did during the bloody days of their rivalry. The great principle, that no one shall be arrested, tried or punished, except by due process of law, and which the Saxon achieved after centuries of struggle with arbritary power, appears of no safeguarding efficiency in China.

AND what will the American Congressmen think of such a condition in a country they naturally supposed was a republic. They can easily learn that such has been the conditions since the provisional constitution was sent from Nanking to Peking more than nine years ago and that no government was ever properly organized under that constitution, for it has been a dead letter as regards practical results. It was intended to be a dead letter by the Mandarins of China, who determined at any sacrifice, save that of their money, to defeat the making and operation of free and equal laws. If the American lawmakers will study the *modus operandi* of making laws in China, if they will accurately investigate the judicial system of China, and be sure to note how justice is administered, then turn to the men ruling at Peking and investigate their authority for ruling, it will be clear as noonday that China, instead of being a republic, is really in a state of anarchy with no central power to command order or obedience to any law. The true friend of China should not object to having her real situation made public, for therein only can the remedy be found to assure the people a stable government which will safeguard their interests. An end must be put to the Verreers like plunder and capacity of the present rulers of China, and there must be an end at no distant day. Augustus governed Rome with absolute power and called Rome a Republic, but there was justice and prosperity in his government, although China is called a republic there is neither justice nor prosperity in China. The rulers at Peking have abused and shamed the name of republic and it should not be longer allowed.

IN an interesting letter which recently appeared in one of the Shanghai newspapers it was written that both the Republican and Democratic conventions dodged the temperance question as the platforms of the two parties are silent on that question But there was no such question for an issue, and for that reason the Supreme Court of the United States had already decided that the temperance amendment to the constitution and the means to enforce it were constitutional. The decision makes the amendment as valid a part of the constitution as any other part, and it was needless to mention the subject in a political platform any more so than it would have been to mention any other established law. There was, however, another and higher reason why this subject was not mentioned and because of the respect inherent in American character for a decision of their highest court. The constitution provides that there shall be a Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Supreme court does not owe its existence to any legislation of the Congress. In other words the constitution creates the Executive, the Legislature and the Judicial departments, each being independent within the orbit provided by that organic instrument. The Supreme Court was specially created by the constitution and is the only American court so created. And whatever issues may divide the Republican and Democratic parties both rose above the madness of political strife in deference to the action of the highest American Court. It is true that some of the delegates to both of the conventions were active to have a clause on temperance in each platform, and in the Democratic convention the Lama of Nebraska so declared himself in an eloquent address, but the decision of the Supreme Court was accepted by the duly selected representative of more than twenty million voters as final and not to be questioned.

THERE is a clause in both platforms in favor of a United States Merchant Marine, but if the Republican and Democratic parties be judged by their records the latter would seem to stand more favorably. The fact is undeniable that it was during the fifty years the Republican party was in the asscendency in the government that the American Merchant Marine passed practically from the seas. At the beginning of the half century of the ascendency the Merchant Marine was the first in grade and tonnage of anyother marine, but from some cause it decreased in tonnage, until at the first inauguration of Woodrow Wilson as President there were no ships on the seas of consequence under the American flag. The products of American farms and factories were carried by foreign ships, and foreign ships got rich from freight money in carrying American products. The Democratic chairman of the Committee on Finance of the United States, on the floor of the Senate, and without contradiction, stated that the foreign trade of the country in 1916, was valued at $6,500,000,000 and that it was absolutely dependent as it has been for fifty years, for its overseas transportation upon its foreign competitors, and had to go to them for transportation, not only to home markets but to neutral markets. The writer is not writing from a partizan viewpoint, for he would vote for the party which could be mostly relied upon to give his country an adequate Merchant Marine. In this connection it may be written that no criticism aimed at the Wilson administration could be more unfair than to charge it with the responsibility for not having the ships available to transport American soldiers to France when war was declared against Germany. Inattention for fifty years to the marine interest of the United States could not be remedied in four years. Every American should wish the products of his country intended for foreign markets should be carried to those markets under the American flag. And no greater effort was ever made to show that flag in all the seas as has been made within the past seven years, for American ships of commerce are not only appearing but are seen on the ocean trade routes as active and busy transporting agencies of the productions of the country whose flag they carry, and the statistical reports show that the number is annually increasing with the increasing value of export. The Merchant Marine is taking its place in the seas again and a navy of fighting quality and capacity second to none is on the seas also.

IT would seem timely to submit in this conservative review a few of the facts preceding and subsequent to the making of the Versailles treaty. *The American Review of Reviews* expresses the editorial opinion that the fourteen points which President Wilson presented as a proper basis of peace between the Central and Entente nations in the recent great war and which were accepted, was an act of statesmanship unsurpassed in history. It was the act that stopped the war and brought the warring nations together to peacefully adjust their disputes. The criticisms of the President for leaving his country and going to France to participate in the peace negotiations may be answered, that he had an illustrious precedent, for if King Edward VII had not gone to France and entered into an understanding with that country as to defeating the military ambition of Germany the probability is that France would have been conquered and the German flag waving over Europe. There is no doubt the foresight of the most tactful and broadminded King that ever sat on the British throne saved Europe and perhaps his own country from wearing a German yoke. The writer has always thought that the President should have not gone to France at all and the manifest inappreciation of his efforts in quarters which might feel greatful confirms the thought. But the President did go, though it is not warranted to charge that he disregarded all advice and was stubbornly self-confident. It is known that after the President had been in France a short time he returned home. This was in February in 1919 and he brought back from Paris the first tentative draft of the Covenant of the League of Nations. He gave publicity to it. It was published throughout the land. The President invited criticisms. Former President Taft offered four amendments; Mr. Root offered six and Judge Hughes suggested seven. At a meeting of the Committee of Foreign Relations at the White House in March 1919, other changes were suggested. These amendments were taken back to Paris and their substance was actually incorporated in the revised draft of the League. There was a joint debate between Dr. Lowell, the president of Harvard University, and Senator Lodge when the latter was invited to suggest constructive amendments which the President might incorporate in the draft, but the Senator refused. The compromise proposed by former President Taft received the approval of forty Democratic Senators which, with the vote of the Republican Senators, would have been more than sufficient to ratify the treaty, but Senator Lodge and his followers were intractible and impracticable. It is easy to see from the above facts, all of which are on record, that President Wilson has not been stubbornly self-reliant, but on the contrary he consulted at least the leading minds of his country and politically, his opponents. He not only consulted Taft, Root, and Hughes, but adopted their suggestions and was properly deferential to the Senate Committee of Foreign Relations. What more could the President do? Why have reservations.

Our constitution is supreme and is proof to the world of the powers and limitations of the American government.

Filipinos to Accept U. S. Reservations to Independence

(The following interview with President Quezon of the Philippine Senate appeared in the Chicago Tribune a few days ago. It is supplied for publication in the Orient through the courtesy of Mr. Frazier Hunt, special correspondent of the Chicago Tribune and Millard's Review of Shanghai).

THE people of the Philippine Islands stand ready to make any reasonable arrangements with the United States of America regarding the independence of the islands. They are more than willing to give America a permanent military and naval commercial base in the islands and to guarantee to American citizens in the islands full rights as enjoyed by the Filipino people. They will gladly accept if offered by the coming U. S. Congress an amendment to their constitution along the lines of the Platt amendment for Cuba, under which Cuba is granted complete independence with certain reservations regarding the maintenance of sanitary arrangements, certain clauses regarding the maintenance of law and order, and certain clauses affecting the foreign relations of Cuba with other countries, especially those relations which might affect the independence of the country.

These liberal and remarkable statements regarding the delicate American-Philippine independence question were made to the *Tribune* correspondent in an exclusive interview with Manual Quezon, president of the Philippine Senate, who has been the fire-brand of the whole independence fight. These remarks differ entirely from all former public statements of Mr. Quezon who has become the great popular figure in the Philippine Islands through his uncompromising demands for immediate independence. These definite pledges now open a favorable ground for ending the old bitterness and offer a basis for a new understanding between the American nation and the Philippine Islands. No great Filippino leader has ever gone so far or made such a reasonable offer of a practical working program.

"The Filipinos are loyal and grateful and affectionate to America for all she has done for us," Mr. Quezon said. "We are ready to make any reasonable arrangements and we are only too glad to carry out any reasonable wishes. Of course we want independence now, but unavoidable delay caused by the present unsettled condition of the world and the time necessary to fix the details of the future nternational relations of the Philippines and especially those between the islands and America would be understood by us and would cause no resentment on the part of our people if in the meantime the spirit of the present Jones Law could be carried out as it is now. We do not want any checking of the steady flow of our independence.

"We would gladly consent to America holding a permanent military and naval base here of any kind. We want that! Naturally we want the protection an American naval base and American fleet would give here. We want America to establish a great commercial base here for the development of Eastern trade in Manila. America now controls the islands commercially and we want her trade supremacy to continue."

Regarding the all important question of the future status of American citizens and American business if the islands become independent, President Quezon pledged full permanent rights to the Americas.

"There will never be the slightest discrimination against American citizens or American business. They will have every right and every protection that the Filipinos enjoy. We want free reciprocity in the trade of America and the Philippines and in every way the fullest and freest and closest connection between the two countries."

When asked regarding the stand of the Filipinos on a possible application of some such law as the Platt Amendment for Cuba, the President of the Senate declared the Islands are quite willing.

"We wouldn't offer the slightest objection. This would mean we would be willing for America to interfere in our affairs in case of serious internal troubles: the islands couldn't negotiate any treaty with foreign powers impairing the independence of the Islands which would mean that America would exercise a friendly supervision over all of our foreign affairs. These are tremendous things, but we would be willing for America to exercise them all in order to bring about a close vital connection between the two countries."

President Quezon left no question about the desire for American protection against Japan.

"I don't really fear any political or physical domination by Japan if we were without any protection from America, but we fear rather a commercial domination by Japan. We want America to be our sponsor and big brother. Our eyes turn Americaward and not Japanward or Chinaward.

"Since the passage of the Jones Law four years ago the real spirit of the law has been observed by the American officials in the Philippines. The law gives the Governor-General great powers but the spirit of the law dictates that these powers be not used. For the

past four years we have practically governed ourselves and the vital thing is that this be continued. The Filipinos stand ready to make any reasonable arrangement with America toward the independence of the islands. We are loyal and grateful and we always want the closest and friendliest connections with the United States of America."

China's Nightmare

BY JOHN DEWEY

THE world has been so satiated with extra-ordinary events in the last few years, that what would have been a miracle five years ago now hardly attracts attention. What a sensation would once have been created by an announcement that Russia was offering to return to China without compensation all Russian interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway, all mining and timber concessions in Manchuria or other Chinese territory; to renounce all extra-territorial rights as well as all further payments of the Boxer indemnity account! Make all the discount you wish on the ground that the offer comes from the Soviet government; and the transformation is still as extraordinary as if the Germans had without war offered France the voluntary return of Alsace-Lorraine and the return of the war indemnity of 1870. In many respects the proposal is even more sensational than that would have been; more indicative of the incredible levity of history. Twenty years ago no one doubted the intention of Russia to control the entire northern part of China and the Asiatic sea coast at least as far south as Tsingtao; and until Russia's defeat by Japan few doubted the success of her plans.

Read almost any of the books about China written twenty years ago, and you will find that you have only to substitute Japan for Russia, in order to have a fairly accurate description of the situation of today, so far as its spirit is concerned. Geographical details vary, but the objects and general technique of exploitation is the same. Lord Beresford visited China on a commercial mission in 1898. His report is contained in his book on "The Break-up of China." In it he says: "I hardly ever made a suggestion to any prominent Chinese official which I thought might tend to the security of British trade and commerce, that I was not met with the question, 'But what would Russia say to that?' or words to that effect. The idea is gaining ground all over China that Great Britain is afraid of Russia."

In the Willy-Nicky letters are found the congratulations of the Kaiser to the Tsar upon having established himself as the dominant power in Peking. In the biography of John Hay there is an account of the denials by Cassini, then Russian minister at Washington, of the report of demands made by Russia upon China which were at the expense of other nations as well as of China. The denials were positive. At the same time Hay, as Secretary of State, was in possession from three different capitals of the demands. One might readily imagine that he was reading the diplomatic history of the Twenty-One Demands. Both the wholesale critics of Japan and the wholesale apologists for her would probably change their tone if they realized how closely copied after the Tsarism of Russia is the imperialism of Japan.

The imitative capacity of the Japanese is notorious. Is there anything surprising that Japan should have followed in the wake of Russia in that feature of foreign policy which is most vital to her—the control of China? I have not the slightest doubt that the great part of the militarists and bureaucrats who have dictated her Chinese policy sincerely believe, with the pattern of Russia always before their eyes, that they are conforming strictly to the proper models of western diplomacy. Wholesale bribery, secrecy, force and fraud were regular parts of the Oriental diplomacy of Russia. It is natural for Japanese officials to believe that the outcry from America or England against similar methods on the part of Japan, is purely hypocritical or else itself a part of the regular diplomatic game.

The more thoroughly the history of the international relations of China for the last twenty years is studied the more apparent is it that Japan has been the heir of Russian aims and methods as well as of, since the great war, Russian achievements. It was Russia that evolved the technique of conquest by railway and bank. She consolidated if she did not wholly originate the sphere of influence politics with its favoritism and its dog-in-the-manger tactics. Russia discovered the value of police boxes as a means of insinuating semi-military and semi-civil administrative control in territory over which her legitimate claims, stretched to the utmost, were purely economic. Many of the Twenty-One Demands are almost verbatim copies of prior Russian requests, such as the exclusive right to train the army, etc. Russia evolved to the uttermost the doctrine of military occupation as a means of protecting nationals. She posed as the protector of China against "western" Powers, and prided herself (strangely enough with better reason and more success than Japan) upon understanding Chinese psychology, and knowing how to manage the Chinese. In the secret Cassini protocol made at St. Petersburg in 1896 with Li Hung Chang (the prototype of Chinese statesmen bought with foreign money) will be found the magna charta of subsequent Japanese diplomacy. It even includes a conditional provision for the Russian naval and military occupation of Kiaochou bay.

In the earlier period of Chino-Russian-Japanese relations, that is up to the treaty of Portsmouth in 1905, Japan could use in good faith the claim of self-defense in her dealings with China. For certainly Russia with her enormous undeveloped territory had much less excuse for aggression in Korea and northern China than had Japan. Moreover, every new aggressive step of Russia in China was followed at once by demands for compensating concessions and spheres by other Powers, especially by Great Britain and France. There is every reason for thinking that Germany's claim to Kiaochou was stimulated by Russia to give a colorable pretext to her claim for Port Arthur and Dalny, while the yielding of China in both these matters was immediately followed by demands from Great Britain in the Yangtse region and from France in the south.

This was the period which give Beresford's book its title of "Break-up" though he himself was an ardent expositor of the doctrine of the Open Door. And it was this situation which enabled Japan in reasonable good faith to set herself up as the defender of the integrity and sovereignty of China against European aggression. Such feelings and claims have a remarkable historic inertia. There is nothing surprising in the fact that they still persist among the mass of the Japanese people, and supply the conditions which enable Japan to continue a policy of aggressive exploitation of China with popular support and sanction. There was a time when the Japanese had every reason to feel that their future destiny depended upon getting enough power to control China as the only sure way to keep China from falling into European hands. Times have changed; the sentiment of the Japanese people lags behind the change in facts and can still be exploited by the militarist party. And in the meantime (especially after the outbreak of the great war) Japan's own policy became less and less defensive and more and more flagrantly offensive.

If there had been in the United States an adequate knowledge of Russian diplomatic methods in their Oriental aspect and in their bearing upon Japan's fortunes and her Asiatic aims and methods, American gullibility would never have fallen an easy victim to Japan's propaganda for western consumption. As it was, American ignorance secured almost universal approval for the Portsmouth treaty with its "supplementary clauses" which in spite of their innocent appearance meant that the settlement was really a truce concluded at the expense of China's rights in Manchuria. One foreign publicist in China is inclined to hold President Roosevelt responsible for China's international ills since 1905. He takes the ground that he ought to have insisted that since the war had been practically fought on Chinese territory, China should have been a party to the settlement, and that the peace conference was the one great opportunity for effective foreign protection of China against both aggressors. As a matter of fact, the actual outcome was certainly to make both Russia and Japan interested in trading with each other at China's expense. If it had not been for Great Britain's navy, it would doubtless have long ago led to a definite Russo-Japanese understanding regarding the division of northern China. But hindsight is proverbially easy, and it must be doubted whether President Roosevelt is to blame for a lack of foresight which no one else possessed at that date.

All this matter is by way of merely sketching the background of the next important epoch probable in Chinese foreign relations. It is not likely that China will accept the Soviet's offer in its present form. It is not probable the Allies will permit it even if China wanted to assume the risks of such a course. But none the less the offer symbolizes the opening of a new era. Even if the present Russian government is overthrown, any new government that takes its place will have every reason for coming to some good understanding with China. After all, their territories are contiguous for three thousand miles, Both countries are on a continental scale. Japan, when all is said and done, is an island, and the history of insular conquests on a continent afford no very good augury for Japan's future success in Asia. The Siberian situation is still confused. But to all appearances the Japanese militarist party that favors a forward policy of adventure in Siberia is for the time being dominant. China can again chuckle about the Providence that always seems to come to her rescue when things are at the worst. The Russians are not pacifists; they are still expansive, and they have an enormous land hunger, due to the agrarian history of Russia. The deeper the Japanese get themselves involved in Siberia, the surer, in Chinese opinion, is her final checkmate, even though for some years she may get virtual possession of Eastern Siberia even up to Lake Baikal. There is much to be said for the belief that China's international future is to be decided in Siberia. The situation shifts rapidly. The idea, already broached privately, of an armed conflict between Japan on one side and Russia, Korea and China on the other, may have nothing in it. But whether Russia returns to monarchy or becomes an established republic, it seems a safe prophecy that China's Russian relations will be the ultimate decisive factor in her international status. The diversion of Japan from China into Siberia probably marks the culmination of her influence in China. It is not improbable that the last five years will soon, as history counts years, be looked back upon as the years of China's nightmare.—*The New Republic.*

General Wu Pei-fu, China's National Hero

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

GENERAL Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, is the man of the hour. Out of the recent military operations by the Chihli forces against Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and his Anfu Club, he has emerged triumphantly and is now recognized as China's national hero, a fearless champion of popular rights. For the time being, public attention is centered upon him. From Chinese and foreigners alike, he receives great admiration for his courage in going to battle with the powerful Marshal with an uncertain issue ahead. Li Shun, Military Governor of Kiangsu, was once given an opportunity to establish his national leadership by declaring himself against the detestable Anfu organization, but he failed to rise up to the occasion and remains more or less a fence-rider. Destiny has strangely reserved the glory for the overthrow of the Anfu Club for General Wu, who is truly worthy of the honor and the affection of the people which is being showered upon him in abundance.

The man who brought Marshal Tuan to his knees is plain in mind and in appearance. He is straightforward, frank and open-minded, unwilling to conceal his dislike for any high official whose ambition is selfish, irrespective of the considerable power and influence that officials may wield. In his mental make-up he is different from many of his associates who would not dare to criticize openly those who are "higher up", fearing that they might lose thir positions. At a time when Marshal Tuan was at the height of his power, he alone had the courage of circulating telegrams in which he attacked the Marshal relentlessly and called him a traitor,

He is a slender and little man with small white hands, a close cropped head and piercing eyes which seem to indicate intelligence and determination. He is dignified-looking, but not proud. Those who meet him for the first time mistake him for a scholar, as he has a scholarly refinement about him. Those who fought together with him along the Peking-Hankow Railway a fortnight ago found in him a different man. With a long sword in one hand, and a pistol in another, he urged his soldiers to resist artillery fire from the enemy bravely and to advance when they ceased. He advanced together with them, unmindful of the personal risk which he was running.

He is modest. When he was asked for a detailed account of the fighting during his flying visit to Peking last week, he said that there was nothing of importance which deserved special mention and that the military operations along the Peking-Hankow Railway were but skirmishes. The honor for wiping out the existence of the Anfu Club literally belongs to General Wu, but he is not anxious to claim it. In one of his recent visits to Peking, he went to the President's office and left a card to show his respect for the Chief Executive, and did not enter the office to have an audience with the President although the latter would liked to have seen him.

While the military operations were proceeding this time, to give another instance of his modesty, he was at Paotingfu for consultations with General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli. In the midst of the important consultations he received a message from the field stating that there was danger of the enemy forces breaking through the Chihli line. He at once arranged to proceed to the front. Knowing that General Wu was going to lead the expedition personally and expose himself to great danger, General Tsao a few hours later went outside of the city to see him off. Waiting for a long time, he found that General Wu did not appear. An inquiry led to the discovery that General Wu had departed for the front several hours ago in order to avoid any attention which his chief might give to him.

General Wu's personal courage is well known to his men. Captain Liu of the Third Division said that General Wu censored the commander of his bodyguard for placing several machine guns on the platform of the car which was to take the General from Hankow to Paotingfu a month ago for his protection. General Wu saw the machine guns and inquired of the Commander why he had done this. Then he gave him a lecture to the following effect:

"Military men are not afraid of death. I would like to know whether you have placed on the platform of the car the machine guns for my protection or for yours. If you have put the guns there for your own protection, you are not worthy to be the commander of my bodyguard, and if you have done so for my protection, this shows your cowardice. I don't want any coward to be near me and be my bodyguard. You are not fitted for your office. I now transfer you to other duties."

The conquerer of the Anfu Club is a poor man. Notwithstanding the fact that he has been in military service for more than twenty years, having held various positions from the non-commissioned officer to the division commander, he is not even financially independent. He has, according to trustworthy information, only something like twenty mows of land in his country home, Peng Lai Hsien, Shantung. Whenever he received from the government soldiers' pay, he invariably turned it over to the treasurer of the division and asked him to distribute it to the soldiers and give him what was his due. The other commanders usually detain a lump sum for themselves before they pay the soldiers, and sometimes even deposit the money in the banks for several months in order to get interest thereon and thus delay the payment to the soldiers.

General Wu's poverty is due to his honesty. His honesty begets the loyalty of his soldiers and their willingness to follow him through thick and thin. His refusal to accept a monetary gift from his troops in 1918 revealed his true characteristic and won for him the hearts of his men. After the recapture of Yochow and Changsha from the hands of the southern soldiers, he received from the Peking government a substantial sum to reward his troops. Every-one who fought under his banner was given money in recognition of his merits, but General Wu left nothing for himself, conceiving it his duty to carry out the order of the government, and believing that it was not right for him to accept any reward for what he had performed. One of his principal subordinates at once saw the injustice, and initiated the movement to collect from all the soldiers of his division a small amount of money. The movement proved a success, and a large sum was secured. Knowing that the General would not accept the gift, his staff officers proposed to send it to his home for the purchase of land. Unexpectedly the matter came to his knowledge, and he at once took action to intercept the money which was eventually re-distributed among his soldiers. The accuracy of this account has been confirmed, General Wu has since been held in higher esteem by those who are serving under him.

At this time when Marshal Tuan showed his first hostile intention toward him, General Wu's officers and men declared their willingness to make supreme sacrifices for him. They also knew that they were to fight for a national cause which their

chief championed. When the critical movement came, they were glad that they could show their loyalty in a concrete form. Although they were not paid for more than ten months, they rushed to the battle-field at his instruction without the least hesitation. Several hundreds of them died gladly for their beloved leader. Before the fighting took place, his men, aroused by his patriotic spirit and his noble motive, declared that they must win and that the large portion of the Third Division had to be destroyed before they would admit defeat should the encounters turn out to be unfavorable toward them. General Wu's unselfishness was accountable for their unqualified olyality.

As General Wu himself is an exemplary man, it is only natural that his soldiers are exemplary soldiers in China. From both Chinese and foreigners who have come in contact with them, it is learned that they are the best disciplined troops in the country. While General Chang Chin-yao's solidery robbed the innocent people in Hunan of their money and everything belonging to them and committed undescribable crimes, they maintained order in the locality in which they temporarily resided and refrained from molesting any inhabitant. In consequence their good names were spread far and wide; their orderly conduct and their strict discipline were favorably commented upon in the foreign press as well as in the Chinese newspapers. Foreign diplomats in Peking had personal experience of the discipline of General Wu's men last week. Two thousand of his soldiers encamped on the ground of the Race Course in the neighbourhood of the Capital for nearly a week. Owing to the approaching of the race season, several foreigners requested their commander to move away, and on the day following, they were surprised to find that not a single one of them was there and that with the exception of a few holes for pitching tents the ground was not disturbed.

There is a bar in the race course, which is well provided with all kinds of cold drinks. General Wu's officers, according to foreigners living in that vicinity, approached the bar keeper for cold drinks, and offered to pay cash for them, but when they were told that the bar was not authorized by the race club to accept cash and that the usual practice was for the members of the Club to sign chits for whatever cold drinks they took, they refrained from asking for them any more. When one generous Briton inquired of them if they would have cold drinks with him, they replied in the negative, explaining that they did not want to violate the chit-signing rule of the club. This sportsmanlike foreigner signed many chits for the officers to fill in and presented these to them. The admiration of foreigners for the discipline of General Wu's officers has further enhanced, and to them General Wu is a great Chinese leader of the day. The foreign well-wishers are giving to him their moral support without reservation.

The popular hero, although he is a military man and formidable in warfare, is a scholar of no mean caliber. At the age of twenty-one he received the degree equivalent to that of the Bachelor of Arts (*see Who's Who in China in this issue*). Few military men in China are so well educated as he. His high literary attainments are plainly shown in numerous telegrams which he recently circulated with regard to the national problems. He used refined language throughout these messages although now and then he described himself as a plain military man without much education. He devotes his leisure time to drawing, and his favorite avocation is the painting of bamboos. He is an industrial student. He reads and re-reads all the Chinese books concerning military strategy and tactics.

General Wu is a man of a few words. He does not talk much. He stammers slightly. Whatever he says comes from the depth of his heart. He does not promise much. Once a promise is made he will see to it that it is kept. Two years ago he intimated his determination to pull down the Anfu Club. During the intervening period he steadfastly made preparations for the day when he would fulfil his undertaking. Then came the much-awaited time, and he welcomed it heartily.

He does not like publicity, desirous of neither flattery nor congratulations. He drinks a little and smokes a few cigarettes of inexpensive brands. He is fond of associating with scholars and men of learning. He is well informed on all the Chinese questions of the moment. He is eager to discover the will of the people, and having discovered it, to try to put it into effect. His advocacy of the formation of a citizens' convention to solve many knotty problems such as the drafting of the Constitution, the organization of a new parliament, and general administrative reforms accords with the popular wish. Other measures which he urged the government to carry out concerned the punishment of Anfu leaders, the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Military Agreement, the unification of North and South China. They have likewise been demanded by the people. General Wu is thus a champion of the popular rights and what he has said on the current questions represents the popular views.

A number of influential military governors in China are jealous of the confidence of the people which General Wu now enjoys and fear that he might one day become so powerful that he would overthrow them for no other reason than to benefit the country. The apprehension that they might try to disable him from championing the causes of the people. Some foreign diplomats in Peking, conscious of such a possibility, counsel the national hero of China to be cautious in his utterances.

Peking, August 15.

News from North China

General Sung Hsiao-lien, Director-general of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is visiting in Peking, and attending a special conference on Chinese Eastern Railway affairs.

R. H. Clive, H. B. M.'s Charge D'Affaires at Peking, returned from Peitaiho on the morning of August 11, and after staying in Tientsin for a few hours, returned to the Capital.

The President on August 10, entertained the Mongolian Princes who recently arrived in Peking at at garden party. On August 11, he entertained them to lunch, and on August 12, they dined at the new building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The disbandment of Anfu troops is proceeding in Peking, but the government has decided to keep the Ninth Division, one detachment of which is rendering excellent service on the Siberian border since China's declaration of war with Germany.

An advice from Tokyo says that the Japanese Cabinet is inclined to favor the abolition of the Sino-Japanese Military Pact now that its principal champion, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and its political organization, the Aufu Club, have been overthrown.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eliot, British Ambassador to Japan, arrived in Peking from Japan

and Korea on August 11. He will visit Tsingtao on his way back to Japan. He is now the guest of R. H. Clive, British Charge D'Affaires while, staying in Peking.

The *Kou Shih Pao* and the *Ming Shih Pao*, edited by Kuang Yun-chin and Kang Shih-ku respectively, have both been closed owing to the former Anfu activities of their editors, and the arrest of the two editors was ordered by the government.

A swimming gala has been arranged for August 21, at the Tientsin Swimming Club Bath. The program includes one length scratch, diving, life saving, ladies races, bobbing for corks, diving for plates, team races (English, Scots, Irish, Americans and rest), plunging and tub race.

Trainloads of Fengtien soldiery, chiefly cavalry. and artillery, have been proceeding back to Mukden during the last few days. The movements of these troop trains have resulted in considerable delay to passenger trains between Mukden and Shanhaikwan, and the latter place and Tientsin.

On August 5, the Japanese Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin apologized to Fearon, Daniel and Company, an American institution, for the circulation of alleged libelous information concerning the firm's financial standing and the suit brought by the company was consequently settled out of court The court fees in connection with the case were paid by the Japanese Chamber.

The Ministry of the Navy has sent Wang Chung-wen, Commander-in-chief of River Defence at Harbin, and Captain Chen Fu to join the Japanese in investigation of the Nikolaievsk charge. The charge the Japanese made was that the Chinese gunboats in that neighbourhood fired upon the Japanese when the latter were engaged in a death and life struggle with the Russians.

The students and teachers of the Peking Government University are ready to welcome the Japanese students who are being sent to China by the Asia Students' Association of Tokyo for the purpose of establishing understandings between them and the students of China. They are prepared to exchange views with these student representatives from Japan in a most cordial and frank manner.

The priprietor of the *Ta Kung Pao*(*L'Impartial*) the oldest Chinese paper in North China, announces that paper will cease publication from August 13. He is none other than Wang Shi-lung, former secretary of General Ni Shih-chung, Military Governor of Anhwei, who is one of the ten persons whose arrest was ordered by Mandate. He is now staying in the Japanese Legation for protection.

The American Congressional party expects to leave Tsinanfu for Peking at eight o'clock in the evening of August 12, passing through Tientsin without stopping. They expect to arrive in Tientsin, on their way to Mukden and Korea, on Thursday August 19, at noon and to leave at midnight of the same day. The party totals fifty-two persons, among whom are one Senator, ten Congressmen and thirty-five ladies.

Richard T. Evans left Tientsin on August 10, for Tsingtao where he will sail for Shanghai to sail on the *s. s. Venezuela* for the United States, and is expected to return in November. During his absence, W. R. Ketcham will look after his law business and Dr. Harry V. Fuller has been chosen by the American Chamber of Commerce to act as secretary until Mr. Evans returns. Mr. Evans is also a director of the *North China Star*.

The surplus of the Salt Gabelle for the month of July, amounting to $4,280,000, was released last week. It was appropriated thus: $1,500,000 for special military expenses in and out Peking, $600,000 for deficiency of administrative expenses in June, $1,000,000 for central government expenses, $300,000 for parliament expenses, $500,000 for allowances to disbanded troops, and $380,000 for balance deposited at the Banks of China and of Communications.

A Mandate was promulgated on the afternoon of August 10, appointing Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States of America, China's representative on the League of Nations. Lu Cheng-hsiang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr. C. T. Wang, will likely be the other two representatives from China on the League. Mr. Lu will be appointed Chinese Minister to France in the near future, according to information circulated in official circles.

General Chin Yun-peng, who was re-appointed Prime Minister by Mandate on August 9, announced his program on August 11. His program includes the unification of the country, the separation of the civil and military administrations, the disbandment of superfluous troops and retrenchment in civil administration, financial reform, to accomplish which he proposes to organize an emergency conference of foreign and Chinese experts in order to effect reform in currency. taxation, etc., and education on practical lines.

The death occured on the evening of August 9, of Admiral C. T. Hutchins, who came to Peking a year ago to visit his son, who is American Naval Attache in Peking. The funeral of the late Admiral Hutchins took place on the morning of August 11. Starting from the American Legation, the cortege, headed by the American Marines' band and two companies of marines proceeded slowly to the British cemetery. The coffin, enveloped in the Stripes, was carried on a gun carriage. At the grave side the service was conducted by Rev. W. Scott.

The Tientsin Branch of the Chinese American Bank of Commerce (The Commercial and Industrial Bank of China) was officially opened on August 10. Its first day's deposits amounted to $2,300,000 at the close of the day's business. The opening day was made the occasion for a social reception, nearly two thousand invitations having been issued. The guests were received by Chien Nun-hsun, president of the bank, James A. Thomas, American vice-president. Chang Chih-ch'eng, Tientsin manager and Archibald B. Fisk, Tientsin assistant manager, supported by Mr. Swanson of the head office and M. Allen, of the Shanghai branch.

By Mandates issued on August 11, the following Cabinet appointments were made: General Chin Yun-peng, Prime Minister, concurrently acting as Minister of War; W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Minister of the Navy; Chang Chi-tan, Minister of the Interior; Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications; Wang Nai-ping, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Chow Tsz-chi, Minister of Finance; Fan Yuan-lien, Minister of Education; and Tung Kang, Minister of Justice. In the Diplomatic quarters at Peking, these cabinet appointments were considered to be the best under the present circumstances.

An important Mandate was issued on August 8, giving to the Ministry of Education interest on Tls. 5,000,000 which was deposited with the Russo-Asiatic Bank as shares of the Chinese government in the Chinese Eastern Railway. This will enable the Ministry to meet educational expenses. The Mandate

reads thus: "Education is a matter of prime importance to the nation. Some time ago the Minister concerned was instructed to prepare a fund to meet educational expenses. According to a petition from the Ministry of Education, the interest of China's shares in the Russo-Asiatic Bank hitherto has been devoted to education, and this Ministry asked for the capital of China's share in the Russo-Asiatic Bank to be used as a fund for education and that a Mandate be issued concerning that plan. The suggestion is hereby granted. The Chinese Eastern Railway affairs will, however, remain under the Ministry of Communications."

Peking, August 12, 1920.

News from Central China

The new British School of Hankow is nearing completion, and materials are being prepared for the construction of a new road. Before the work can proceed, the contractors' fences and other materials will be removed in about a week.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Hankow are marketing a brand of match with the following design on the match box; Chung Hua Ming Kuo, (The Chinese Republic) on the four corners, and two Chinese national flags in the middle.

In spite of the hot weather, troops from the Japanese Barracks near the Japanese concession of Hankow were out in full uniform on the morning of August 13, for shooting, practise and drill near the suburb of Hankow in the Chinese territory.

The ocean steamer *Birmingham City* of the American and Manchurian Line is scheduled to sail from Hankow direct to New York on September I, after making direct loading at Hankow. Jardine, Matheson and Company are their agents in Hankow.

The Tso Hsin Company, incorporating the Hupeh Government Cotton Mill of Wuchang with a capital of $1,000,000, has closed a very successful year ending the sixth moon of the lunar year. The profit of the four departments of the Tso Hsin Factories amounted to $3,300,00.

Direct train service between Wuchang and Changsha on the Canton-Hankow Railway was resumed on August 11, arrangements having been completed by Dr. Yen Te Ching, managing director, and General Tan Yen-kai of the Southern forces now occupying Changsha, Hunan.

The building of the Chinese-American Bank or Commercial and Industrial Bank of China in Hankow will be located in Sen Seng Road in the British Concession, next to the Chung Foo Union Bank. The premises which have been in repairs will be completed and ready for occupancy shortly.

Another dull week is reported in the market for exports in Hankow, there being still nothing of interest to report. In the market for imported piece goods, there is only a slight improvement. Clearances are better and there has been a small enquiry for blacks from stock to supply a demand from Hunan. Besides, there is no change to report.

Death occurred at Kuling on August 12 of R. B. Colson, Executive Secretary of the Hankow Y. M. C. A. for more than two years, who went there at the end of July to spend summer with his family in that resort. Mr. Colson was from the Alexander Hamilton Institute and was an enthusiatic religious worker in the Hankow Y. M. C. A.

The Hupeh branch of the Japanese supported Anfu clique has been dissolved by Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan in accordance with an order from Peking. Tuchun Wang has also been instructed to keep an eye on the activities of the dissolved Anfu gang members who are reported to be concentrating their energy in creating rebellion all over the country.

A sudden panic was created at the Hankow branch of the Bank of Communications this week when large crowds of Chinese presented their notes for specie payment, as a result of a rumor emanating from Japanese sources that the Communications Bank is on the verge of bankruptcy. The said bank kept up specie payment out of their reserve, and the panic has been quieted.

Three Chinese cash shops in the Japanese Concession of Hankow are discovered to be the greatest opium smugglers in town. They are carrying on the opium and morphia traffic on a large scale under Japanese protection, aud it is said the profit accruing from their business is enormous Most of the smuggled opium is from Szechuen and is sold in the Japanese Concession.

Members of the Provincial Assembly of Hupeh held a special conference on August 9, in Wuhang to consider plans for the reception of the United States Congressional Party now visiting China. A committee was appointed to make inquiries whether the party would pass Hankow on their way to North China. A negative answer having been obtained from the American Consulate-General at Hankow, the Chinese here abandoned their programs of reception.

A convention was held at Kuling ending August 1, in which Dr. W. H. Griffith Thomas, gave a series of addresses on Christian topics. Dr. Lewis Hodus gave the results of his studies and observations of Buddhism, and Miss Christine Tinding, who came to China under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. of America, told of her work in scientific temperance education in both England and America. Miss Christian Tsai of Nanking, Rev. Ding Li-mei, Miss Chen of the Yunnan Mission and Rev. G. G. Warren of Changsha were speakers at the missionary meeting.

Accused of instigating rebellion in Wusueh, a port of call on the Yangtze near Hankow, General Chang Ching-tang, an Anfu General and brother of General Chang Ching-yao, was arrested on August 10, by the Chief of Police in the Special Administrative District, ex-German Concession of Hankow, and was subsequently taken to the yamen of General Wang Chan-yuan who ordered his arrest. Thus General Wang, Tuchun of Hupeh, has imprisoned two Anfu generals in his yamen, both for instigating and creating rebellion.

Dr. Woo Chung-yen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, entertained at dinner the Consular corps of Hankow at his yamen on August 11. Those invited were P. S. Heintzleman, Consul-General for the United States, Mr. Cecil C. Kirke, Consul-General for Great Britain, Monsieur G. Lecomte, Consul for France, Mr. A. T. Beltchenko, Consul-General for Russia, Mr. A. Segawa, Consul-General for Japan, Cav. G. Pellegrini, Consul-General for Italy, Mr. A. Cutsem, Vice-Consul in charge of the Belgian Consulate, and Mr. H. E. Ramsay, Vice-Consul of Sweden and Acting Vice Consul for Norway. Many important local Chinese officials were present at the dinner.

The American West China Navigation Company is a newly organized American steamship company which is about to open an upper Yangtze line, the chief shareholders being the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Raven Trust Company, Limited, B. C.

Haile, H. E. Gibson, L. Jacob, William S Fleming, J. S. Dolan, F. R. Sites, Captain Drennan and Dr. N. L. Downs. The company will engage in freight and passenger business between the ports of Ichang in Hupeh and Chungking in Szechuan on the upper Yangtze. The steamer *Mei Shun*, formerly known as "The Hope of China," has been purchased by this company to begin their service, and H. E. Gibson, one of the directors of the company, is now in Ichang arranging for the inauguration of the service.

It is understood that the Japanese Legation at Peking has presented the eight demands to the Chinese government in conection with the attack by Hunan troops on the N. K. K. steamer *Wuling Maru* during the recent fighting. Below are some of the demands: the Chinese government should apologize to the Japanese government; that should any similar outrage occur in any part of China, the Japanese may adopt necessary measures for their self protection; the Japanese Consul-General at Changsha, Hunan, is to witness the punishment meted out to the officers of the troops who committed the outrage on the Japanese steamer; and besides giving compensation to the families of the deceased Japanese, all direct and indirect indemnities should be paid by the Chinese government.

There have been only slight changes in the market prices of the Chinese produce of exports in Hankow during the past few weeks. According to the weekly report of the British Chamber of Commerce in Hankow, the following are the current market prices in taels per picul in the export market: best selected cow hides, 43,00; cow hides, second, 33.00; buffalo hides, No. 1. 10-60 lbs, 23.00, No. 1, 10-60 lbs, 19.00; white China grass, hemp or ramie, 14.00; white vegetable tallow, 51 titre, 10.50, 52 titreo, 9.50; animal tallow, 12.30; gallnuts, usual shape, 20.40, plum, 22.80; white and yellow sesamum seeds, 6.40; broad beans, including beans of all kinds, 168; wood oil, 14.50; bean oil, 10.30; hen albumen, 88.00. Antimony crude and antimony regulus are quoted at Tls. 70.00 and Tls, 90.00 respectively.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, China's Christian General, who is visiting here from Changteh, Hunan, has been royally enterained by the Christians and civilians this week when the following organizations gave him reception or invited him to speak at evangelistic meetings: The Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association of Hankow, the Western Returned Students Union of Wu-Han and Boone University at the University Stokes Hall with the chair occupied by Dr. Yen Te Ching, Managing Director of the Canton Hankow Railway and member of the Board of Trustees of Boone University. At all these meetings, General Feng evinced his strong Christian leadership and personality. He gave the story of his conversion at the Hankow Y. M. C. A., saying that before the 1911 Revolution broke out, he had been one of the anti-Christian leaders.

Hankow, August 14. 1920.

News from South China

The boys division of the Canton Y. M. C. A. is now holding a boys camp at Whampoa. It is the first boys camp held here.

Mrs. E. H. Lockwood, wife of Mr. Lockwood of the Canton Y. M. C. A., died in Hongkong August 5, leaving a husband and two children to mourn her loss.

Wen Bing-chung has been appointed vice-minister for foreign affairs in the Military government, in place of Wang Chien-tso, removed for having overstaid his leave of absence.

Troops everywhere in Kwangtung are now ready for action. They are ready for the possible invasion of the Cantonese troops returning from Fukien and of Yunnanese from Yunnan.

Canton is planning to appoint an educational commission to visit the leading schools at home and abroad, the party leaving soon after the National Conference to he held here October 10.

Canton was much disappointed this week because of the inability of the American Congressional party to visit the city as first expected. A splendid reception had been arranged by the government and the citizens.

The government of Kwangtung has decided to organize a regular weather bureau with head office in Canton and branches in Namyung and Aiehsien, in the extreme northern and southern points of the province.

Wen Chun, sometime Vice-Minister of Finance under Dr. Chen Chin-to in the military government, now a secretary of the Railroad Commission in Canton, left Canton August 5, for Shanghai in connection with military government affairs.

It has been finally decided that the Second Provincial Agricultural Exhibition of Kwangtung will be held in East Garden, Canton, October 11. Exhibits from all districts are expected, while entries will be welcome from other provinces and countries.

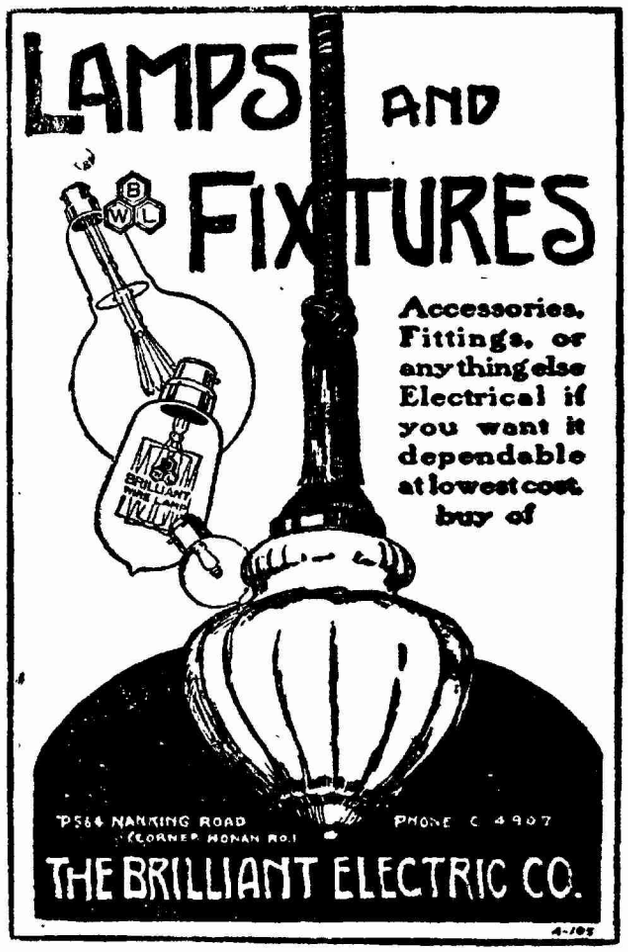
Laborers of the eighth section of the Canton-Hankow Railroad went on strike early in August because of the inability of the road to pay its arrear wages. Workmen on the rattan shops, spinning factories and goldsmith shops are also on strike for higher wages.

The Kwangtung Tramway Company expects to run a system of motor-busses in Canton within the next two weeks, as it may take a year before tracks can be constructed for the electric cars. The power house for the Tramway Company, already designed, has not yet begun construction.

Canton now has eighteen garages with more than fifty cars. The motor car owners so far are not very anxious to take out their licenses as the Canton Municipality requires. According to latest report, only six cars were registered and numbered. Government cars are not subject to license fees when registering.

Excessive rain and typhoons during the early part August in Canton have caused much damage to lives and property, especially in the interior districts like Sunwui, Hokshan, Tsengshin, and others. Both the Canton-Kowloon Railroad and the Sunning Railroad were damaged in several places, interrupting traffic for nearly a week.

The Provincial Bank of Kwangtung was opened for business on August 5. Many officials have opened accounts with the bank, as it is a semi-official bank and will be used as a government depositary.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The bank will issue notes, the government requiring but 40 percent cash as security. The government has announced that the issue of notes by this bank will not effect the notes of the Bank of China, Canton branch.

The Canton Military government is very anxious now to have peace and is informally negotiating terms with the North. It is understood that General Lu Yung-ting would like to settle down as soon as possible with the present power and territory in his command, while the unwillingness of the commanders of the different sections of the South-west to comply with the policy of those who are at present in control of Canton are making a strong government here almost out of question.

The Sincere Company in Canton denies that it has contracted a loan with Dr. Wu Ting-fang or the Military government, asserting that Wong Kwok Shun, a director of that company in Hongkong might have done so individually but not officially for the concern. The Military government claims that the company is indebted to the government for $300,000, a loan to the company by Dr. Wu when being an Administrative Director and Minister of Finance of the Military government. The company has ignored the order of the Canton District Court to pay the government the sum awarded by the Court.

H. W.

Canton, August 6. 1920.

13-692

Who's Who in China

General Wu Pei-fu

(吳佩孚)

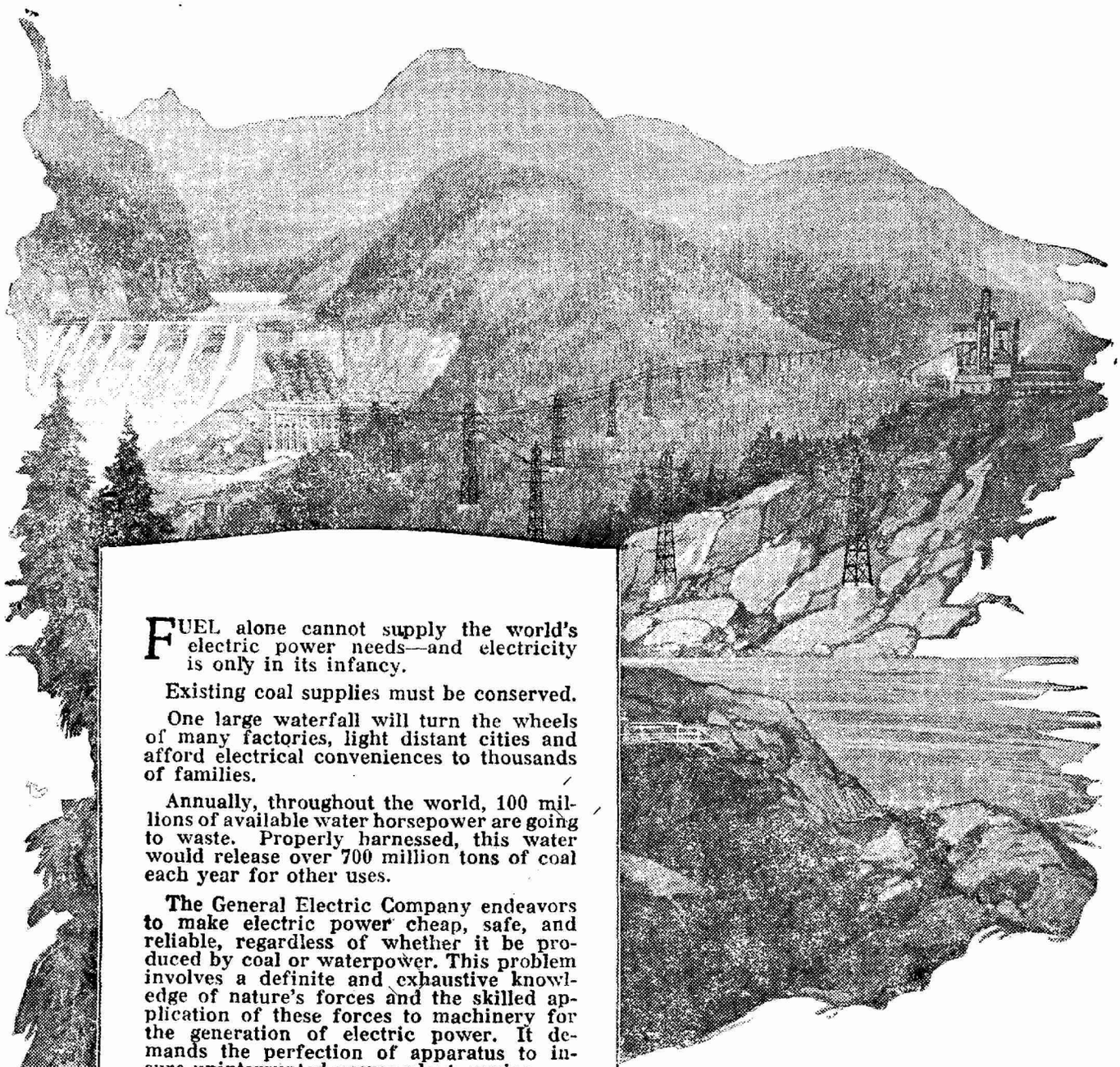
The most popular military man in China today is General Wu Pei-fu, Commander of the Third Division, and a loyal follower of General Tsao Kun, Military Governor of Chihli. He was mainly responsible for the overthrow of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and his political organization, the Anfu Club, which occurred towards the end of July 1920.

Born at Peng Lai Hsien, Shantung, in 1873, General Wu received a degree equivalent to that of Bachelor of Arts through competitive literary examination at the age of twenty-one. His literary name is Tsz-yu (子玉)

Finding Chinese literature lacking in interest, and making up his mind to be a military man, he enrolled himself at the Kai Ping Military Academy near Tientsin in 1898. Owing to his high literary attainments, he easily proved himself to be a good pupil, and graduated with honors.

The first military man whom General Wu served after his graduation was General Nieh Shih-chen, who was subsequently killed while in command of the Taku forts during the Boxer uprising in 1900. Shortly afterwards, General Wu left him, and as he was eager to learn all the military tactics that were to be learned, joined the military school especially established by the Wuwei Yunnan (troops) headquarters for high military education. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, at that time, was director of that school. Thus he was once a teacher to General Wu.

After his post graduation, General Wu joined the Third Division, of which General Tsao Kun was then Commander, first as a deputy and then as a training officer. Through merit he was promoted to the rank of battalion commander.



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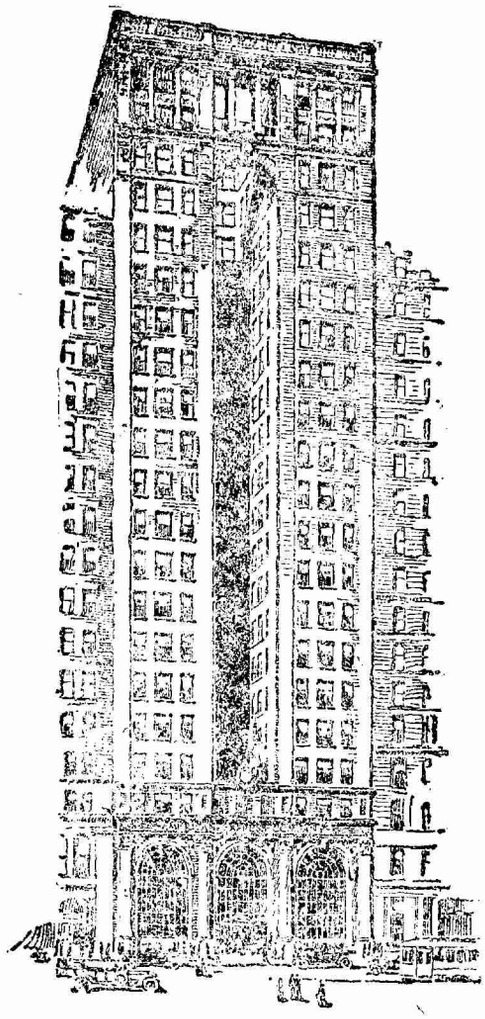

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At the time when the Third Division was stationed at Chiangchun, Manchuria, General Wu displayed much bravery and originality in suppressing tufeis, who took to flight upon hearing of his name. General Tsao Kun showed his appreciation of General Wu's services by giving to him further promotions.

Since the establishment of the Republic, he has participated in all the military campaigns to the provinces of Shansi, Szechuen and Honan and fought bravely. He was awarded the rank of Fuwei Chiangchun (or Fuwei General).

General Wu was made Commander of the Sixth Brigade of the Third Division during the expedition to Szechuen against Yunnan and Kwangsi which two provinces first started opposition to the movement of the late President Yuan Shih-kai to make himself Emperor of China. Upon Yuan's death in the summer of 1916, the division was recalled, and in September of the same year its Commander, General Tsao Kun, was appointed Military Governor of Chihli. In consequence of this important appointment, General Tsao instructed General Wu to act for him as Commander of the Third Division.

General Wu's troops participated in the fight against General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in the summer of 1917. Upon the fall of Yochow and Changsha in the spring of 1918, the government ordered General Tsao Kun to recapture them from the South. General Tsao sent his Third Division and General Wu to effect their recapture. As expected, Yochow and Changsha were retaken, and General Wu should have been made Military Governor of Hunan. Contrary to all expectations, General Chang Ching-yao, a close follower of Marshal Tuan, was given the position although he did not fire a single shot in the campaign launched for the recapture of two of the most important cities in the province. After the campaign he remained in Hunan together with his troops.

When the government owed to General Wu's soldiers ten months' pay, they were obliged to return to Paotingfu, their headquarters. This movement really aimed at the Anfu Club was opposed by Marshal Tuan and his opposition to it resulted in the fight between the Chihli forces under the command of General Tsao and General Wu, and the Anhwei-Anfu forces under Marshal Tuan and "Little" Hsu. The outcome of the fight was victory for the Chihli forces, and that victory was greatly due to General Wu's command of the public opinion and his brave and trained soldiers.

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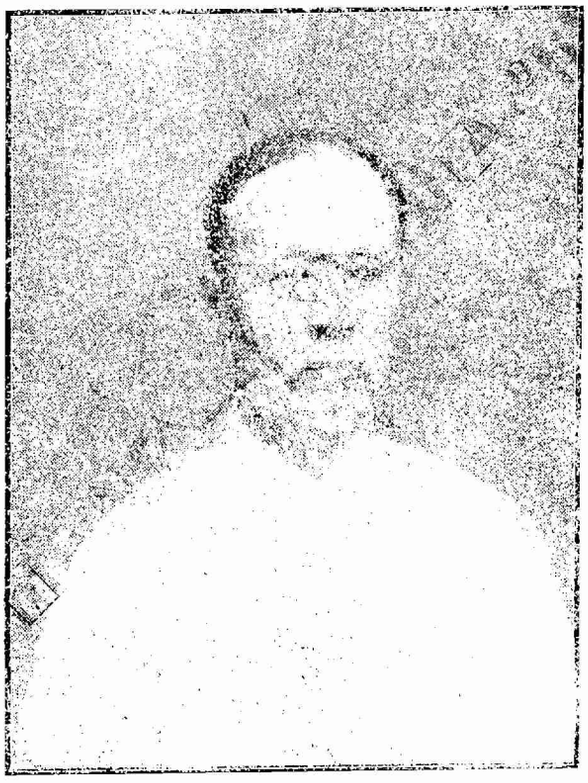

Mr. Sung Tse-chiu, A Prominent Christian Merchant in Tientsin

(宋壽恒字則久)

Mr. Sung, who has been figuring prominently in Tientsin affairs, and who caused much discomfort to the local authorities during the student's movement against Japanese aggression by his active support of the movement, was born at Tientsin in 1866. He had a humble beginning in life and is now the most influential merchant at that port.

Mr. Sung was an apprentice in a small store in his early youth. He gradually worked his way up until he became manager of the Teng Ching Lung Company, one of the largest piece goods stores at Tientsin. After his resignation, he devoted his time and enegy to the promotion of native goods stores and the encouragement of native products.

In consequence of his activity in that direction, he was elected president of the Association for Industrial and Commercial Studies, and chairman of the Industrial Association, both of these offices being filled with great credit to himself. He invented An Kuo Pu or "Loving Country Cloth" to replace imported cloth. An Kuo Pu has now become so popular that it is extensively used by every family in the country and during the beginning of the Great War, large quantities of it were shipped to Russia where it was in high demand.

In 1915, he promoted the movement of boycotting Japanese goods as a result of the Twenty-one Demands Japan made upon China. When the European Peace Conference decided the Shantung issue in Japan's favor, he together with his friends promoted the organization of ten-men groups to arouse a healthy national feeling. In recognition of his enthusiasm, he was elected vice-president of this organization, which subsequently proved to be one of the most influential organizations in

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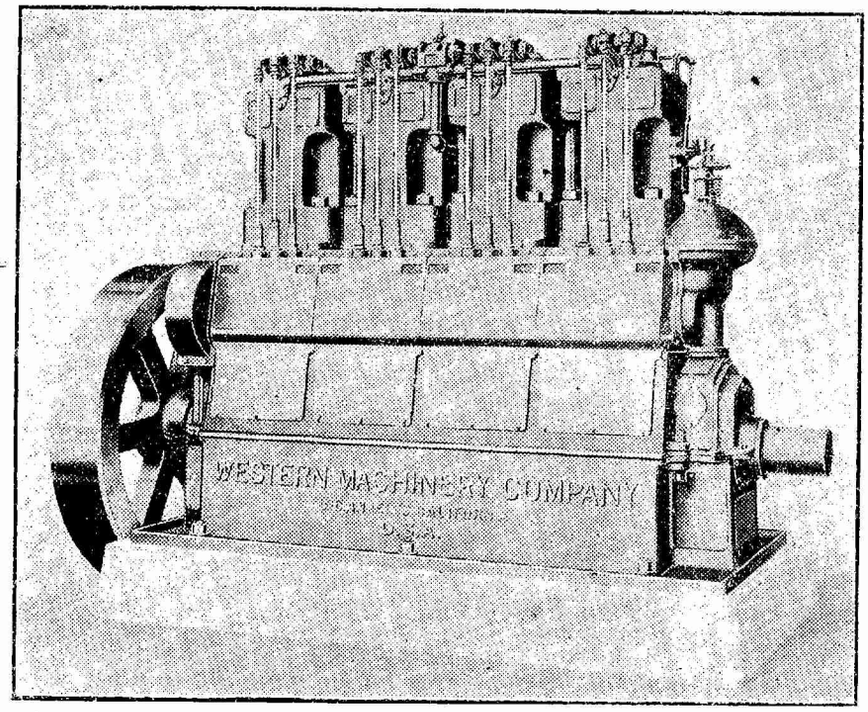

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promoting the boycott movement. On account of his Anti-Japanese activities, he was wanted by the Tientsin Police.

Among the various offices he now holds are:

Director of the Native Goods Store which was founded more than fifteen years ago.

Chairman of the Association for the Encouragement of Native Products.

Director of the Anti-Narcotic Association.

A member of the People's Association.

Chairman of the Financial Committee of the Union of Various Professions.

Assistant Manager of the Tientsin Soap Factory.

Mr. Sung is a Christian, and interested in the social welfare of the community in which he lives. Once he was president of the Reformatory where men with criminal inclinations or those who are mentally distorted are sent for treatment.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

August 12. Peking dispatch says Consortium group has refused to advance any loans to Chinese government until firm administration has been established. ——American Congressional party arrives Nanking.

August 15. Move launched to reopen peace negotiations with Canton government and bring both sections of the country together by General Chang Tso-lin and associates.

August 17. Five thousand native barbers strike in Shanghai——Report of government commission says Japanese are employing brigands to break down Chinese control of Chinese Eastern Railway.

August 18. Ten thousand dollars in gold coin taken from strong room of *s. s. Nile*, enroute Nagasaki to Shanghai——M. E. C. W. Ricou arrives Shanghai in Curtiss flying boat from Macao.

JAPAN

August 12. Japanese issue official statement at Seoul charging George L. Shaw, British subject who was arrested and detained recently, with being agitator among Koreans and an Irish sympathizer.

August 14. Tokio Foreign Office issues statement saying arrest of Mr. Shaw justified, and formally accuses him of conspiracy with the Koreons.

August 16 Japanese at Seoul issue official statement accusing Koreans of plot to wreck train of American Congressional party and cause international complications.

GENERAL

August 12. Poland announces her willingness to accept any reasonable terms of peace from Soviet Russia.——London newspaper charges Sinn Feiners with attempt to meddle in American politics and gain recognition of Irish Republic.

August 13. Berlin press says France and Belgium have signed a defensive alliance against possible German aggression——Allies may criticise Poles but will not desert them, Lloyd George says.—— Battle before Warsaw imminent, Paris dispatch says.

August 14. France recognises General Wrangel as head of Southern Russian government, English press expressing surprise at move which places France at variance with Great Britain.——America declares for free and united Poland and expresses willingness

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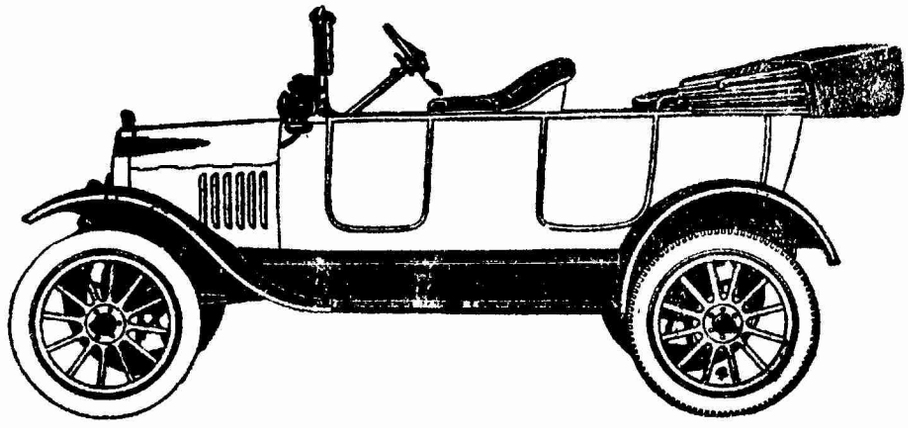

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to assist Russia if present government and plans are forsaken.

August 15. France stands firm in support of General Wrangel.——U. S. note to Italy says it is belief that nothing can result for future betterment in recognition of present Russian government.——British coal miners ballot on national strike.——Bandit Villa surrenders to Huerta government with followers at San Pedro, Mexico.

August 16. Anglo-French situation easier.——British Labor Conference votes against any armed intervention against Soviet Russia and threatening to strike if such a move be made.

August 17. New York dispatch says U. S. will use former German warships for targets for guns and torpedoes of fleet.——France is awaiting Great Britain's answer on Wrangel affair.——Jewels said to be those of Russian Royal family seized by U. S. Customs addressed to so-called Soviet Ambassador.——Attempt to kill Grecian Premier at Paris by assassination fails, but Minister suffers wounds.

August 18. Irish riot at Dublin Castle to avenge death of boy killed in recent riots——Associated Press correspondent at Kolno, Poland, reports that Soveit Russia intends to seek alliance with Germany to make war on France and eventually Great Britain and the United States.——U. S. Navy sends vessels to Baltic to protect American interests.——Great Britain notifies General Wrangel that all movements against Soveits will be on his own responsibility.

Men and Events

Hugo Reiss, vice-president of Andersen, Meyer and Company departed for Tientsin on a short business trip on Saturday, August 14.

C. C. Eberhardt, United States Consul General-at-large, departed on Saturday, August 14 for Tsinanfu, after several weeks visit in Shanghai.

Walter B. Wilson of North Carolina, U.S.A., who arrived recently in China, will be connected with the Passport Department of the United States Consulate.

Harry Snyder of New York, who is representing the American publishers, is in Shanghai as a part of a business tour of the Far East. He is accompanied by Mrs. Snyder.

The death occurred at Bombay, on August 11, of William H. Dietrich, formerly connected with the United States Steel Products Company at Shanghai, and later with the same company at Bombay at the time of his death.

Instead of making only a brief stay in Japan as first contemplated, Mr. and Mrs. G. Bronson Rea intend remaining in that country for some months, according to the *North China Daily News*. Mr. Rea is publisher of *The Far Eastern Review*.

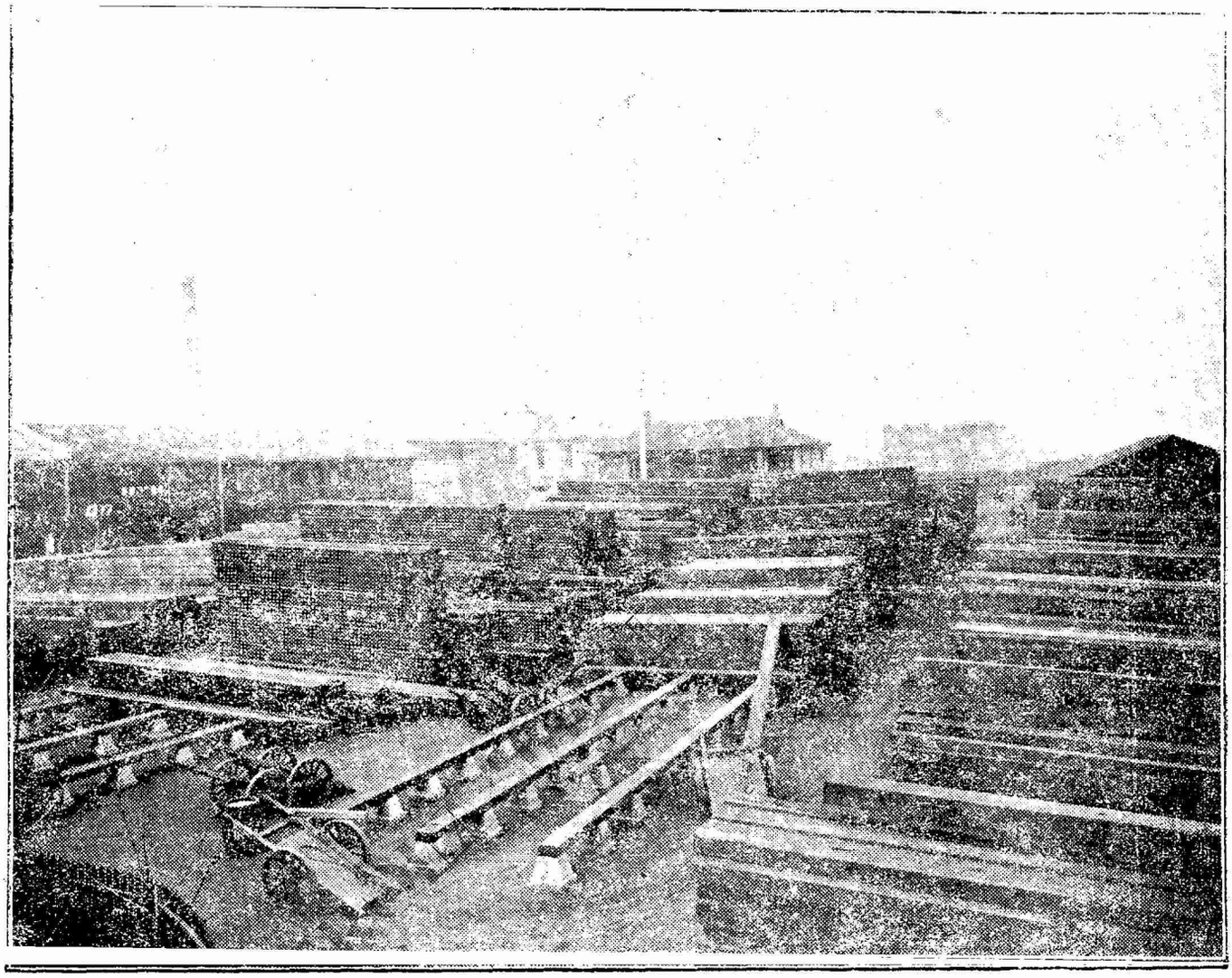
The death of Ralph B. Colson, Y. M. C. A. secretary at Hankow, occurred on Thursday last, following an attack of spinal-menigitis, according to word received here. Mr. Colson in America was formely a student secretary of the New York State Committee of the Y. M. C. A. and came to China in September 1917.

H. J. Heath has been elected to head the newly formed American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines at Manila. The other officers are: C. M. Cotterman, vice-president; P. G. Eastwick, treasurer; H. I. Mozingo, secretary. The chamber now has a total membership of 453 and total subscriptions of Pesos 110,372.

Miss Ida May Vare, the 23 year old daughter of Congressman William Scott Vare of Pennsylvania, died on Wednesday, August 18, at 4 a.m. at Peking of tonsilitis after a short illness. The Congressional party, with which she was travelling, have cancelled all immediate official engagements, according to information received here.

Among those returning to Shanghai from America and England on the *Empress of Russia*, were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Joseph P. Babcock of the Standard Oil Company, who departed for Tsinanfu on Tuesday, August 16, where they will be stationed; Mrs. F. Ayscough, Mrs. G. M. Wheelock, and Alfred Black of Andrews and George Company.

From The Forests Direct To China—



A View of the DOLLAR COMPANY Yard, Hankow.

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According to information received Dr. A. L. Warnshuis, secretary of the China Continuation Committee, Shanghai, has been nominated secretary of the international Missionary Association, founded at the International Missionary Conference recently held in Geneva. This organization will replace the Continuation Committee of the Edinburgh Conference.

News has been received in Shanghai that the French government has conferred on Chev. G. D. Musso the well-known local lawyer, the decoration of Chevalier of the Dragon of Annam, a high Colonial decoration. Chev. G. D. Musso is actually in Italy and is expected back in Shanghai next month. During his absence his law-offices are in charge of his partner Dr. Fischer.

Dr. Mary Stone, one of the first American educated Chinese women doctors, who is president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of China, returned to Shanghai this week on the *s. s. Nile*. She was accompanied by Miss Jennie V, Hughes, Mrs. Renyin Mei, and a number of W. C. T. U. missionaries. It is understood that Dr. Stone and Miss Hughes will engage in medical practice in Shanghai.

S. B. Stevenson, senior partner of Stevenson and Carson, and later of Haskins and Sells, public accountants left Shanghai for an extended stay in the United States on the *s. s. Venezuela* on Sunday, August 15. He was accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson. Mr. Stevenson established the first of American accountants in Shanghai in conjunction with A. J. Carson, but due to the latter's illness, consolidated with Haskins and Sells upon their opening of a China branch in Shanghai.

Richard T. Evans, Professor of Peiyang Universty, and a lawyer of Tientsin, departed on the *s. s. Venezuela* for the United States on Sunday August 15. He plans to visit Boston, New York, and Washington, D. C. and expects to return to Tientsin about November 15. During his absence, W. R. Ketcham will look after his law business and Dr. Harry V. Fuller has been chosen by the American Chamber of Commerce to act as secretary until Mr. Evans returns.

The tennis match played between the Keio University teams of Japan and the Columbia Country Club representatives of Shanghai on Monday, August 16, at the local club, resulted in a win for the Shanghai Americans, two rubbers to one. The scores follow:

Pott and Sheldon (C. C. C.) won from Harada and Odofiri, 8-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Wythe and Dawson (C. C. C.) won from Kimura and Hosotani, 6-4, 8-6, 6-3.

Matsubara and Komori won from Nichols and Atkinson (C. C. C.) 6-4, 8-6, 8-5.

While enroute from Nagasaki to Shanghai, the strong room of the *s. s. Nile* was opened and a package of gold containing $10,000 in coin taken. The vessel arrived at Shanghai on Wednesday, August 18, the robbery having been discovered only a short time before. Entrance was gained to the strong room by a man-hole from the bunkers to the deck above. The case is now under investigation but as yet no trace of the money has been found or arrests made. The coin taken was a part of a cargo of bullion totalling $150,000 consigned to Hongkong.

Mr. Yen En-tsung, of the class of 1916, and a member of the teaching staff of Shanghai College, who went to America a year ago for post graduate study in political science, has now received

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More than 250 Chinese students will be guests of honor at various receptions in Shanghai before departing for America to enter various educational institutions. The delegation will be passengers on the *s. s. Nanking and the s. s. Nile.* Included in the delagation are eighty graduates of Tsing Hua College who will be accompanied by J. Wong Quincey, who will spend about six months on an educational tour of inspection in America. On Friday, August 21, the students will be guests of honor at a reception given by the Kiangsu Educational Institution, Worlds Student Federation, American University Club, Western Returned Students' Club, and the American Woman's College Club, at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer at 4:30 p. m. There will be several speeches, music and refreshments served. On Saturday, August 22, the students will be given a reception at the Chinese World Students' Federation and on Sunday afternoon, guests at a reception given by the Chinese Y. M. C. A. The colleges and universities and the list of students from Tsing Hua College, Peking include the following:

Chemistry: Chang Kuang-Ming, Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa; Chao Hsueh-Hai, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn; K'ung Ling-Hsuan, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Shao Chia-Lin, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Shen Yung-Ch'ing, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Sung Kuo-Hsiang, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn; Ting Ssu-Hsien, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Yu Yin-Chieh, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.—Chemical Engineering: Chai Wei-Feng, Tufts College, Mass; Ch'en Ko-Chung, Tufts College, Mass, Sa Pen-Tieh, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass; Shen Tseng-Hu, Chio State University, Columbus, O; Tseng Chao-Lun, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass; Wu Hao-Jan, Columbia University, New York City.—Civil Engineering: Chou Liang-Hsiang, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich; Chuang Ping-Ch'uen, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. N. Y; Hung Shen, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy. N. Y; Liu Hsueh-Jung, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass: Wang Chih-Han, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. Troy, N. Y. Wu Ch'i-Yu, Rensselar Polytchnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Railway Engineering: Chung Hsiang-Ch'ing, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill; Huang Kuo-Hsiang, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.—Mining Engineering: Ch'ang Hsu, Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo; Huang Ta-Heng, University of Minnesota, Minn.—Electrical Engineering: Ch'en San-Ts'ai, Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass; Yu Chia-Ku, Lehigh University, S. Bethlehem, Pa.—Electrical and Aeronautical Engineering: Wu Yu-Hsiang, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.—Architectural Engineering: Chao Shen, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.—Mechanical and Electrical Engineering: K'uang Pao-Ch'ang, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y; Liu Hsiao-Ch'ing, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cam-

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Visitors are always welcome at Nantungchow. There are two comfortable hotels. Lang-shan Mountain, one of the five sacred mountains in the district, is a beauty spot almost impossible of description. There are hundreds of interesting temples and shrines and a beautiful pagoda gives a view of the district unexcelled in the Orient. Persons desiring further information regarding Nantungchow or the Nantungchow district are requested to address—

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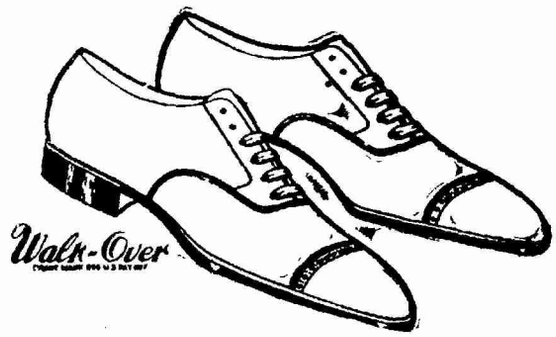

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bridge, Mass;—Marine Engineering: Hua Feng-Hsiang, Mass. Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass;—Oil Engineering: Liu Ch'ung-Lo, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass;—Economics; Co'en Tsung, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Li Keng-Ch'ang, Iddiana University, Bloomington, Ind; Liang Ch'un—T'ing, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass; (Public Finance), Lin I-Hsiang, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa; Shih Tsung-Yu, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md; Yang T'ien-Shou, Lawrence College, Wis: Yang Yin-Fu, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis; Sun Ming-Che, (Banking), University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa; Tseng Chao-Ch'eng, (Banking), University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis; Ch'en Ssu-Tu, (Business) University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill; Hsu Chih-Yu (Business Administration) University of Washington, Seattle, Washington; Lu Mei-Seng (Business Administration) Colorado College, Colorado Springs Colo; Yuan Chin-Ch'ang (Business Administration) Ohio State University, Columbus, O.—Textile: Ch'en Wen-Pei, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass; Hsu Hsueh-Ch'ang, (Dyeing) Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass; T'ang Ping-Yuan, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass; Wang Chen (Chemistry & Dyeing) Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass; Wang Cho, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass; Wang T'ung-Ch'uan, Lowell Textile School, Lowell, Mass; Political Science: Li Yao-Tz'u, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md; Kan Chia-Hou, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis: Liu Yu-Wan (International Law)—Oberlin College, Oberlin, O; Tsung Chih-Hsin, (International Law) University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.—Law: Ch'en Fu-Kuang, Columbia University, New York City; Diu Shih-Fang, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass; Yang Tsung-Han, New York University, New York City; Yang Kuang-Sheng, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.—Medical or premedical Course: Chang Hsi-Chun, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.; Ch'in Wen-Ai, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill; Fu Wen-Shou, Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn; Mei I-Lin, Oberlin College, Oberlin, O; Meng Chi-Mao, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill.—Education: Ch'iu Ch'un, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash; Tu T'ing-Hsiu, Lawrence College, Appleton, Wis.—Journalism: Li Kan, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.; Liu Shih-Shun, Columbia University, New York City.—Liberal Arts: Hsiao Kung-Ch'uan, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo; Lu Yen-Ying, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.—Forestry: Liu Ho, Iowa State College, Ames.—La; Tsou Tsung-Yen, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.—Agriculture: Chang Ching-Yuch (Cotton), Agrioural & Mechanical College of Texas; College Station, Tex.—Fishery: Ch'en T'ung-Pai, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash; Li Chia-Ch'i, University of Washington, Seattle, Wash.—Military Science: Chang Chi, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.—1919 Fellowship student in Agriculture; Hu Tsung-Chuan, University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.

Ocean Passenger Rates go up

Passenger rates on the Pacific between China, Japan and the United States will be increased by 20 percent on and after September 15, according to advices received from Seattle this week. All of the lines now operating services, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the China Mail, the Canadian Pacific, the Toyo Kaishen Kaisha, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, are effected.

The advance will affect all except those who now hold ticket orders which have been paid for in full, unless these orders are subject to rate fluctuations. The present price for passage is $288 gold, and the increase will bring this up to $345.60. The increasing costs of labor, fuel and provisions are given as the cause of the advance.

Mrs. Young J. Allen Celebrates Sixtieth Anniversary in China

Mrs. Young J. Allen and her great granddaughter, Miss Irma Dozier Loehr of Shanghai, the first and fourth generation.

During the month of July in the year of 1860 Mrs. Y. J. Allen, in company with her husband and child arrived in Hongkong on a small sailing vessel after a long voyage across the Pacific, enroute to Shanghai with the purpose in mind of devoting their lives to mission work in China. After having acquired the language, Mr. and Mrs. Y. J. Allen spent their time in active mission work among the Chinese until their funds were cut off when Civil War was declared in America. Since that time Mrs. Allen has devoted her time to teaching the Chinese men and women and holding Sunday School classes.

Mrs. Allen speaks highly in favor of the climate of China and during the greater part of her time here, there were no summer resorts in China at which one could spend the hot summer months or was it possible to get steamers to Japan. She, however, now spends most of the summers at Mokanshan, a famous summer resort near Shanghai.

Mrs. Allen is more than 80 years old and has five children living, in Honolulu, Peking, Newchwang, and two daughters in Shanghai. Her grandson, Allen J. Loehr is in Shanghai, also his daughter who appears in the foregoing picture.

A Party of Sixteen Chinese Women Students to America

Among the 250 Chinese students who are going to America to pursue their course of studies in the various educational institutions include sixteen Chinese women students. These students will be guests of honor at a reception to be given by the American Woman's College Club, in cooperation with other clubs at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, on Friday, August 20, at 4:30 p. m. ' The list of women students who will depart for America on the *s. s. Nile* on August 31, include the following, together with the college they will enter in America:

Miss Liu Bae Tsung, Northfield Seminary; Miss Fong Tso Shon, Berkeley High School, Calif; Miss Chon Ai Ching, Berkeley High School, Calif; Miss Chen Li Yung, Y. W. C. A. National Training School, New York; Miss Chien Soo Kyien, Berkeley High School, Calif; Miss Chang Wei Sung, Berkeley High School, Calif; Miss Helen Chun, Tri-State College, Angolo, Ind.; Miss Kathleen Huang (M. D.), Women's Medical School, Pa.; Miss Jarng Pauyin, Tri-State College, Angolo, Ind.; Miss Nyi Voong Sung (M. D.), Standford University, Calif; Miss Marjorie E. Hung, Standford University, Calif; Miss T. Y. Sung, Standford University, Calif; Mrs. Chen Fang San-Chen, Boston High School; Mrs. M. C. Chun, Tri-State College, Angolo, Ind.; List from Chifan Li Y. M. C. A., Miss Mary Sun, Andover; Mass; and Miss Lin Chin San, Andover; Mass.

Of Special Interest

Miss Esther Sindles of New York, arrived in Shanghai recently where she will act as secretary of the Associated Mission Treasurers, 9 Hankow Road, Shanghai.

The American Woman's Club librarian will be in the office, on Friday morning, August 20, from 10 to 12 o'clock to receive and give out books at the Carlton Cafe, it is announced.

The sum of $15,000 has been contributed by the British-American Tobacco Company to the Soochow Y. M. C. A. The amount of $40,000 is to be raised for the erection of a new building.

A large number of people are expected to be present on Wednesday evening, August 25, at the Columbia Country Club when a benefit bridge is to be given. The tickets are on sale by the club members for $1.00 each and many parties are being planned for the occassion.

The first woman attorney admitted to practice in the U. S. Court for China recently signed the roll of that body. Mrs. Helen Lord Macauley, the woman enjoying the distinction, was a former member of the State Bar of Texas. No announcement has been as yet made as to whether Mrs. Macauley will engage in active practice or not.

The marriage took place on Sunday afternoon, at St. John's Church, of Roy P. Roberts of the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal

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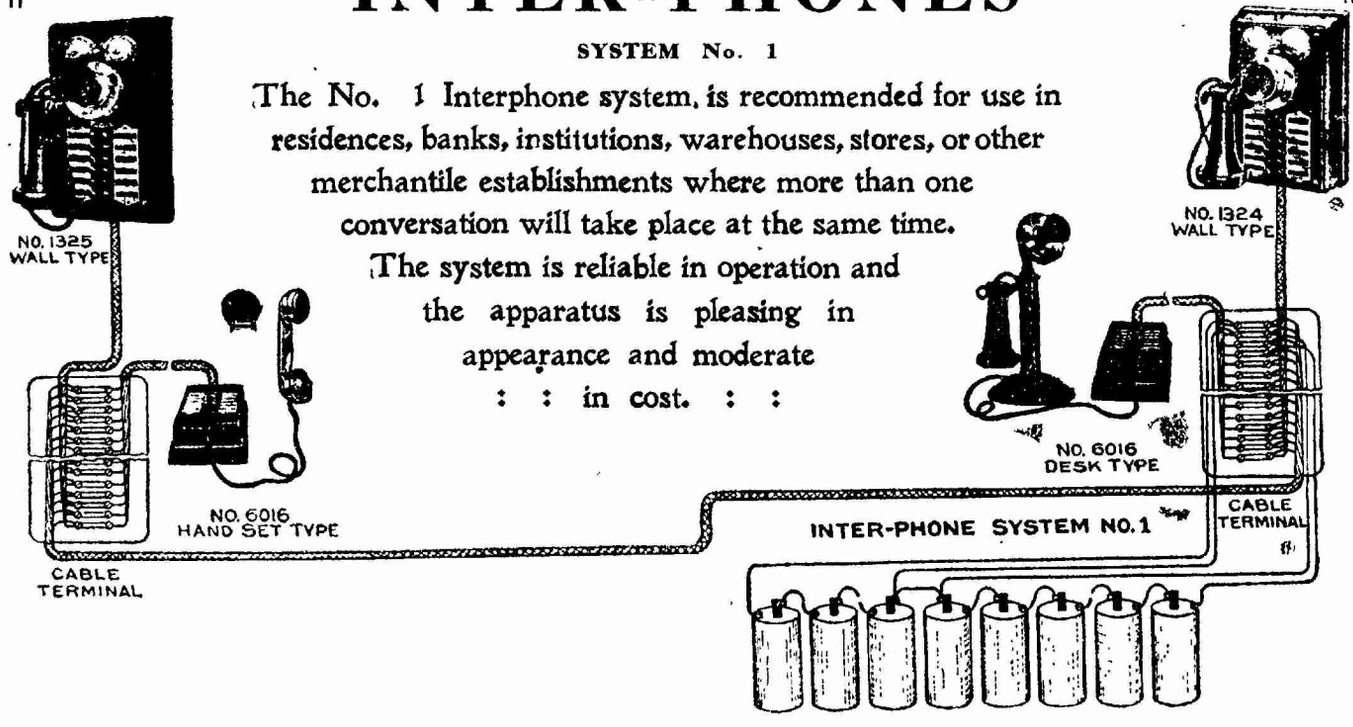

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Council, and Miss Marie Seely of Boulder, Colorado, U. S. A. Miss Seely arrived in Shanghai on Saturday on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*. A. F. Roberts, father of the groom gave the bride away and Ray C. Roberts, brother of Mr. Roberts acted as best man. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are at home to their friends at their home No. 7 Darroch Road, Shanghai.

The summer session of the Yangtsepoo Social Center, which is conducted during the summer months in connection with the Shanghai College, Sociological Department, has just been closed. The summer session had an enrollment of about 400 students; as well as daily vacation Bible Schools with 300 students. The school is conducted for the mill operators and has inaugurated a moving picture apparatus with an open air theater, and will show industrial and educational pictures to the working classes of this district where there are more than 30,000 mill hands.

The marriage of Miss Louise Hamilton, daughter of the late Dr. W. B. and Mrs. Hamilton, of the American Presbyterian Mission of Tsinanfu and Norman Francis Allman, American Vice Consul at Tsingtao, took place on the lawn of the Tewksbury house on August 10, at Peitaiho, one of the most popular summer resorts in North China. Rev. John Murray of the American Presbyterian Mission, Tsinanfu, performed the ceremony, while Dr. J. B. Neal, of the Shantung Christian College, gave the bride away. Mr. and Mrs. Allman left on the same evening for Korea where they will spend their honeymoon. They will return to Tsingtao after September 2.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Election of Delegates to the National Citizens Convention

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

It has been decided that the old and new Parliaments cannot represent the public well. These who are not members of any political party unanimously agree upon this. Those that recognize the old and new Parliaments cannot represent the public will insensibly favour a National Citizens Convention. But when we examine the opinions and comments we find that there is a doubt about the probable results of such a convention. Some fear that it will be impossible to hold such a convention. This is based upon the fact that no definite method has been arrived at for the organization of this convention. Others fear the manner of choosing delegates will prove an insurmountable difficulty. It will be impossible to arrange a

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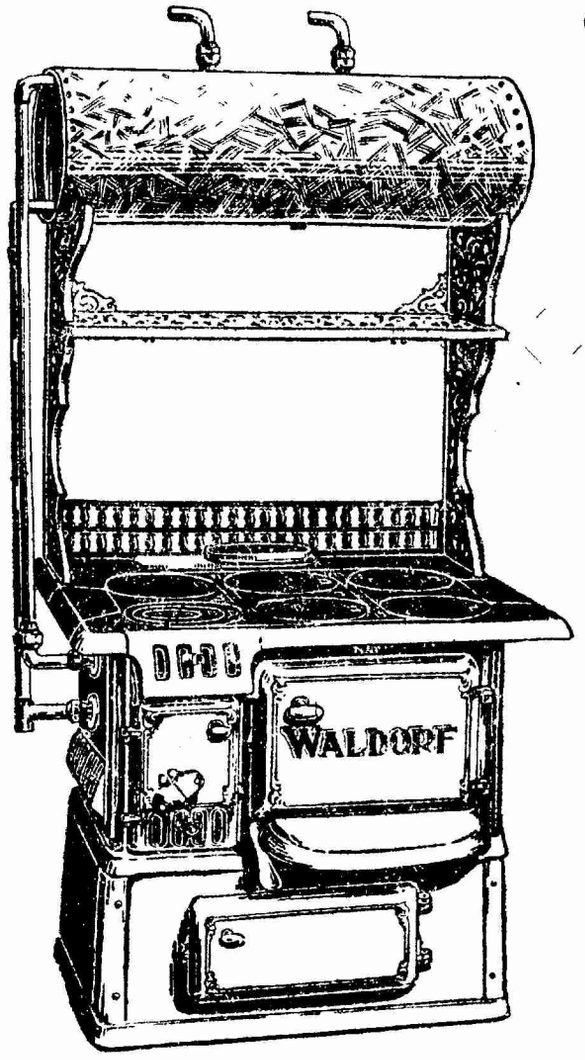

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plan for the election of the delegates within a short time. These people do not oppose the idea of holding a National Citizens Convention. Now that a majority favours a National Citizens Convention, the organizations that approve this National Convention, should now pay attention to the methods of organization and election of delegates. The purpose of the National Citizens Convention is to find a solution for all outstanding political questions. Its powers are little different from that of a legislative body. These are not subjects difficult to solve. The question which is hardest to solve is whether delegates who really represent the public can be obtained? And what method should be followed for their election? How can corrupt practices and confusion be avoided? Can satisfactory results be obtained by a short session and can real delegates be selected? After a right method has been decided upon then a place must be selected in which to hold the convention. The organization of a National Citizens Convention is not a difficult matter if proper preparations are made in advance. But China's territory is extensive and the people numerous. So in electing the delegates it will be necessary to hold first a primary and then a final election. How shall each organization hold the primary election. And after the nominees are chosen how shall the final election be held? It is imperative that the final candidates should be men in whom the people of the nation have confidence. This is the heart of the election question. For what result will come from the National Citizens Convention depends entirely upon what kind of men are elected to represent the nation. So the final election is of utmost importance.

The Parliament and the Moral Question

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

That there is a bad element in the old Parliament cannot be denied. But the new Parliament in Peking has probably a worse element, than that in the old Parliament. This also is undeniable. With this as a basis, can it be expected that if an entirely new Parliament were to elected in accordance with the old election laws, that every member will possess the proper qualifications? It is impossible to positively assert that this will be so. But to destroy the old election laws and proceed to elect a new Parliament and draft a new election law so that a Parliament can be obtained by other means, can that be a guarantee that only desirable candidates will be elected? This is also impossible to assert positively So the question of law is only a subordinate question while the fundamental question is a moral one. If the members of the Parliament can assert their power according to the wishes of the people, if those who are members of Parliament know very well that they should be ashamed of their actions, than we need not worry how much they create disturbances nor how fiercely they quarrel among themselves. We even go further and say, if only a small number of the members realize and feel ashamed of their actions even then the utter lack of moral principle on the part of the majority would be sufficient to raise opposition against them. But that should not cause worry. For this is what may be considered a fundamental question. If the members are to experience shame then those who elect them should first feel ashamed. If we are to expect members of Parliament to have high moral principles, then the citizens must

first have high moral principles. If the citizens sell their votes at the election then it will be impossible to expect the voters at the final election not to sell their votes. If the voters at the final elections sell their votes then it is but natural that the members of Parliament after they are elected will sell their votes. This is a fundamental problem.

America A "Second Germany"

From the "Yorodzu (Japanese)

The Great War was supposed to end war forever, but various indications point to the probability of the world being again plunged into serious disturbances. In the first place, Bolshevism is spreading and is striking at the foundations of all states in the world. Secondly, there is constant trouble between the numerous small states which were created as a result of the world war, and the present situation is many times as serious as that in the Balkans of bygone days. Thirdly, the British Empire is threatened with a break-up. The situation in Ireland, Egypt, and India is more serious than is imagined by the people. Even these countries give no serious concern, the gravest thing is the situation in Australia which is being more and more Americanized. Fourthly, the imperialism and dollarism of America are inviting ill-feeling among the various countries of the world: in other words, America is going to be a "second Germany." All other indications foreshadow unrest for mankind. All this is due to the fact that the world war has intensified the selfishness of various countries which has led to a reign of disorder throughout the world. Japan should be attentive to this state of affairs and set the example of maintaining peace and order to other countries. America is carrying on all manner of propaganda for selfish purposes, but nothing is more eloquent then facts and the Japanese need not fear the American propaganda in the slightest degree. Under any circumstances Japan must do everything possible to safeguard her interests. She must also demonstrate that all the American propaganda is falsehood.

Congressmen and Shantung

From the "Yorodzu" (Japanese)

China contemplates receiving the American Congressional mission in Shantung before it goes further east. The Japanese government should be fully prepared to rise to the occasion and should throw open all the Japanese equipment in the province to the Congressmen to enable them to understand the just intentions of Japan and in order to prevent them from being deceived by anti-Japanese propaganda.

The Personnel of the Cabinet

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

It is announced that Chin Yun peng will be the next Premier. The last time Chin Yun-peng formed a Cabinet the result was not beneficial. Now according to Peking reports the Cabinet proposed is still worse and he is deceiving the people by appointing men who are entirely discredited by the nation. But in this present settlement there is no other way than to form a coalition between the Chihli and Fengtien factions. Besides Chin Yun-peng, it was reported that Chow Shu-mow was mentioned for the Premier-ship. Chow's only qualification that makes him more acceptable than Chin Yun-peng is that he is a civilian. But

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in thought and methods there is no choice between them. And when they are compared there is nothing which makes one superior to the other. The present Premier will only hold the post temporarily. So it is not very important with qualifications he possesses. But the personnel of the Cabinet should be carefully considered. Though the office of the Premier is considered higher, he only supervises the general affairs. The heads of the different ministries exercise direct control over affairs. Of the ministers, the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Communications exercise more real influence than the Premier. As an illustration, we may go back to Yuan's monarchical movement. Lu Tseng-hsiang was the Premier but he did not enjoy the confidence of Yuan Shih-kai. The Minister of Finance and the Minister of Communications, Liang Shi-yi, Chow Chi-tsai and others were the real traitors of the monarchical movement. And this time when the Anfuites disturbed the country the Premier, Chin Yun-peng and the acting Premier, Sah, were not considered important, the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications were at first filled by Tsao Yu-lin who acted concurrently, and afterward he was succeeded by Li and Chang. These were fullfledged Anfuites so it can be readily seen that when there is a dispute for power these two posts become a storm center. The Premiership is not considered important. According to a statement of a certain important person, the activities and manipulations of the traitors of Yuan's monarchical movement and the Anfu Club cost the nation several billions of dollars.

Business and Commercial Opportunities in North China

BY HARTWELL F. AYRES

"THE new national spirit in China promises to start her on the road to the greatest national development the world has seen, quite likely to result in the shifting of the world's greatest commercial arena from the Atlantic to the Pacific." These are the words of Julian Arnold, American Commercial Attache spoken on one of his lecturing tours in the United States.

We have seen the wonderful development of Japan within the last fifty years, from a small island that was practically unknown, to one of the worlds greatest powers. At this minute her ships are passing over every ocean on the face of the earth! Her foreign trade of some thirty years ago was $100,000,000. To-day it is over $1,000,000,000 and its manufactured goods are found in almost every market in the world.

China has an area fifty times as great as that of Japan, a population eight times greater, natural resources several hundred times larger than those in the island of Japan, and a people equal if not superior to the Japanese in mental ability. Then why should not China surpass Japan in her development? Why should she not be commercially the greatest country in the East and in time one of the greatest in the world? She will be! And the time is not far off. As the smaller giant of Japan rose and shook off the dust of Time, so will the greater giant of China rise and challenge the rest of the world to compete with it in commerce. It is turning over in its sleep now. Its foreign trade has within the last thirty years advanced from 80,000,000 to 500,000,000 of dollars in gold. It should be many times this and its soon will be! If China should be given a decade free from internal strife and from invasion of outside powers the world would witness such an industrial development as she has never seen before.

When a business man convinces a Chinese man that his line of goods is the one that his firm needs; the Chinese is not apt to change this company's trade mark for that of any other. Likewise in dealing with people of a foreign nationality he will place more trust in the man who has a friendly government behind him than he will in any other person.

America has been late in getting a foot hold in China but she has been fortunate in the methods with which she began relations with the Celestial Kingdom. In 1842 England opened this country to foreign trade by seizing Honkong and making it a free port. In 1860 Russia seized 1,000,000 square miles from China

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and opened up Siberia. She acquired at this time 600 miles of coast line. Soon after this France demanded a large area of land in the south and called it Indo-China. In 1894 Japan gained control of Korea and Formosa through the Chino-Japanese war. She also demanded Manchuria, but France and Russia, fearing the power she would gain by controlling such a large area of land, forced her to lessen her demands. Later, however, Manchuria was leased to Russia and in 1905 it reverted to Japan under a ninty-nine year lease. In 1887 Germany demanded and obtained Tsingtau and in 1898 England obtained a lease on Weihaiwei. The only land which America owns in China is that upon which are placed a few government buildings such as every nation is obliged to have in a foreign country. Can the Chinese keep from seeing the striking difference between the policy of our country and that of other nations?

We have won a national prestige—a reputation for fair dealing and for putting out some of the best goods in the world. We have won the good will of the buying and the selling public. The next thing to do is to keep it. We can do this by sending to China the things that she wants; packed as she wants them; by commercial investigations followed up by financial investments and industrial enterprises. We can do it by sending out to China the kind of business-men she needs—those who have had experience and sufficient training to take hold of the large tasks that are coming up before them—men whom we would like to have the Chinese take as models, or as representatives of our country. Finally all business enterprises must have the right kind of backing at Washington. This more than any other thing, will give us the proper trade relations with the Chinese Republic.

There are at present three types of Americans in China, we might expand this statement and say "three types of foreigners." The first is the type that laid the foundation for all business in the Orient, and the type that has done more for this country than any other—the people who have come out here on very small salaries to give themselves, their civilization and their religion to this lost race, and to receive no material benefit from it. This type is the missionary.

The second is the old type business man, similar to those who came out here before and soon after the Boxer War. His object is to make money—to get what he can out of China—to drain her of her riches and to give back nothing in return. He leaves the country not caring for the effect that he has on it. Unfortunately a large part of the business men of some of our great powers have been out here for this reason and still more unfortunate is it that their governments have been backing them in the robbing of this defenceless country. It has been said that England and Japan are in China mainly for selfish reasons and, as we all know, Japan still stands foremost in this list. England's future policy in China will be judged by her attitude toward this country in the next few years.

The third type is the modern business man which America and other countries are sending to China now. Their purpose is not to dredge the country of its resources but to develop them. They are out here to help China, to promote international friendship, to

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teach the Chinese fair play—cooperation and the other principals on which modern business is based. I know of no better example of this than the China Electric Company which is made up of American and Chinese stockholders. They train their own corps of electricians and each year spend a certain percent of their proceeds in sending a number of young Chinese men to take a four year course in electricity. (These men are chosen from their own electricians). On the return of these men to China, they may go into the employ of the China Electric Company or of the Chinese government, or they may go into business for themselves; the choice is left to them. There is no better way of helping China. The time has come when firms in China must have foreign business men on their staffs if they wish to succeed.

There are many obstacles to be overcome before we shall see any great development in China. The foremost of these is the lack of means of transportation from one district to another or from one country to another. The failure or success of China in competing in the world's commerce hangs on this point:—"Can she develop her railroads?" If we have sufficient means of transportation we shall have a uniform price of coal all over the country. Manufactories will spring up, the people will be given work,—in short China will prosper. Civilization always has and always will depend on roads.

The next greatest difficulty in the way of American trade is the possessions and the spheres of interest of the Japanese. Let us hope that these will be abolished by the new consortium! Look at the map. In the North, Japan has Korea. Further down we find the largest importing and exporting center of Manchuria, "Ying KO" or "Newchwang" it is called. At present the Japanese control the commerce of this port. Then there is Port Arthur on the promentory and Dalny further down is controlled by them. And finally Tsingtau is controlled by them. This leaves Tientsin, Chefoo, Chingwangtau and Lungko the only open ports in North China which are not under their control. Even as it is Tientsin is closed to commerce for about two months in the winter. This gives Japan the wide sweep of Mongolia, Manchuria, and practically all of Shantung and Chihli. She gives preferential freight rates to people of her nationality and to the Chinese. By her taxes she makes it practically impossible for a business firm of another country to have the same success which she has. However, in the last few years Japans exports to countries in the East have decreased to a marked degree. From $292,225,000 worth of exports in 1914, Japan's foreign sales rose to $834,078,000 in 1918. Since the restoration of safety on the seas, in this her logical market where it has been said that she was laying the foundations for a permanent trade control of the Pacific, she has lost a large amount of trade. Comparing the exports of England, America and Japan we find that, during the nine months of 1919, for which complete data can be found, while our own exports have risen $119,504,500 and England's $47,505,500, Japan's sales in this market have fallen $85,632,500.

The third difficulty which I mention is the "likin." This is an inland tax levied on goods transported from one province to another. The tax generally collected is three percent at each departure station and two percent at each inspection station. The amount collected is so arranged that it shall not exceed

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ten percent in any one province, but when the goods pass through several provinces, it often reaches twenty or more percent. Foreign imports are, however, exempt from this tax upon payment to the Maritime Customs of one half the import duty plus the usual "advolorum" tariff. Nevertheless, the abolition of this tariff would greatly stimulate foreign trade; for it would mean a great increase in the imports and exports of the whole country.

There is another difficulty of which not all business men in China have cognizance. That is the inability if the foreigner to understand Chinese business. The Chinese does his business over his tea cup. He is not to be hurried. Why? The old classification of Chinese society was in this order: officials, scholars, artizans, farmers; and except for actors and a few other minor classes, the tradesman came last. Some changes have taken place it is true, but the trader has never been particularly honored. It is easy for the officials under the provincial governers to terrorize and blackmail the man who is attempting to stand alone in business. In time of rioting and revolution it has always been the business man who has suffered. One Chinese man spoke thus in regard to this subject: "The merchant who moves to a large center and is not protected by the numbers is a victim of blackmail. Fear has dwarfed our business life and limited its expansion; our entire organization is based on fear." Modern business is based on trust. Credit is nothing but trust. Until the Chinese realize this, it will be especially hard for the foreigner who does not thoroughly understand them to do business with them. The Chinese is a born trader but he has absolutely no ability in creating a demand for his goods. Look at their shops. Nothing is on display. It is necessary for one to describe that which he desires before he can obtain it.

There are many other obstacles which I shall not have the space to take up in detail here. Some of them are: the lack of investments, insufficient banking facilities, fluctuations of exchange, need for tonnage on the Pacific, the unreliability of the Chinese government and the unwillingness of foreigners to live in the Orient for any considerable length of time.

China needs practically every line of goods which America produces, from pins to billions of dollars of railroad ties and engines. Consequently I can not begin to give even a list of business opportunities for Americans in China. However, I will mention a few of the most important ones.

At present textile machinery ranks first among the imports to China. The importion of cotton spinning machinery in by far the greatest of these and will continue to be so for the next thirty years. China ranks third among the cotton producing countries, having an annual yield of 2,500,000 bales. Here we have an enormous market for cotton goods; and labor cheaper than any other spot on earth—a combination of inducements better than those found any where else. China's cotton mills are paying from 40 to 50 percent profits. Yet on account of the lack of initiative in the Chinese people, China with a population of 400,000,000 has only 4,000,000 spindles, in contrast to the United States with a population of 100,000,000 which has 35,000,000 and to England which has 500,000,000 spindles; while Japan with a population one sixth as large as that of China has 2,500,000. In 1915 China had 2,000,000 spindles but by 1919 she had doubled

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that number and it is believed that in ten years more 25,000,000 more will be installed. Think of what China holds in store for the progressive textile manufacturer; some of our large American firms are taking full advantage of the present conditions and have obtained large contracts for the sale and installment of this type of machinery. Last year Andersen, Myer Company Ltd. received no less than twenty orders for mills, the total cost of which will run into millions of taels. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore Company have contracted for and are putting in at present time 200,000 spindles—all that the Whiting Works can turn out for some time to come.

China exports annually $100,000,000 worth of cotton to Japan. Japan sends back this cotton in the form of thread for $25,000,000 and China manufactures it into cotton cloth for $35,000,000. Think of the millions of dollars that could be saved if this cloth were made in China: China's total importation of cotton cloth is annually about $800,000,000 worth. The ordinary skilled laborer receives from ten to thirty cents wages per day, and as we all know he is by no means indolent. Factories can be placed at the mouths of coal pits, where coal is bought more cheaply than in any other place in the world. In view of these circumstances we can easily see that the demand for cotton spinning machinery is going to be enormous.

The development of factories is going to depend to a great extent on the development of electricity, since this power is cheaper than that of any other. The greatest difficulty in the forming of electrical companies is the unreliability of the Chinese government. The Chinese do not dare to undertake such a great task as the setting up of an electrical plant, without good government backing and that is very hard to get. Just as factories are held back by the lack of electricity so is electricity held back by lack of means of transportation, since there can be no uniform price of coal without good transportation.

Tea was formerly China's greatest export but because England is now using Indian instead of Chinese tea, this export has dropped way down in the scale of important exports. The Chinese government is now making an effort to have tea imported into the United States so it is hoped that this export will soon be restored to its former important place. At present China is exporting large quantities of vegetable oils in the place of the tea which she used to send out.

At the present time there seems to be an opportunity for great development in Mongolia. As we all know Mongolia is a vast plateau 1,370,000 miles in extent. It has a population of 2,500,000 people, or about two people to the square mile. The Mongols are a nomadic people. They stay in one place during the summer and move to another in the winter where they can find grass above the snow, grass on which their cattle can graze. Some of the conveniencies of our modern civilization would change their whole mode of living. Take for instance the introduction of our modern mowing machine. The Mongol's wealth is dependent on his grazing grounds. The mowing machine would enable them to lay up a supply of hay and make their migrations unneccessary. The result would be that they would adopt permanent dwelling places. Their camps would be changed into villages and cities. Their race which is dying out would be

saved. Dry farming would make them independent of cereals imported from China proper and would enable them to raise more cattle. Commerce and industry would thrive. And all this through a common mowing machine used through the world. It would revolutionize their whole life! What an opportunity for the business firm that wishes to help!

At this time the world needs meat more than any other one food supply. Mongolia is the world's last great prairie. It abounds in sheep and cattle. In a recent article in the *American Magazine*, L. Anderson shows that Kalgan is the Kansas City of China. He says that an enormous increase in the raising of cattle and sheep would be witnessed if sufficient means were given for the curing of meat in Kalgan. He also states that Kalgan has the four essentials to a successful packing depot, namely; proximity to its source of supply, nearness to large meat markets, good communications and cheap labor. Kalgan is sixty miles from the Mongolian plains. Few places have such proximity to their source of supply. Peking, one of the world's greatest and largest cities, is 120 miles from Kalgan by rail. From Peking meat could be shipped all over the world. The prices of cattle and sheep in Mongolia are ridiculously low. Cattle can be purchased 120 miles from Kalgan at from $8.00 to $16. 50 per head and sheep from $0.50 to $2.00 per head. Nowhere can better labor be found than in Mongolia. An experienced cowpuncher earns thirty cents a day. Summing up these advantages it is easy to see that no packing house in the world could compete with one situated in Kalgan. Mongolia is to China what the great plains are to America.

I have had time to mention only a few of the advantages and disadvantages of doing business in China but I think that it will not be difficult for the readers of this article to see what a wide and extensive field for industrial development China is now and is going to be increasingly in the future, and what a great opportunity there is for the business man from America to help raise this nation out of its obscurity and to bring enlightment to these people.

United States Opens Trade With Soviet Russia

FOR a number of months exporters of the United States have been prevailing upon the State Department to lift the trade ban placed upon commercial intercourse with Soviet Russia, presenting to substantiate their petition evidences of the resumption of trading by European countries and Great Britain. A number of large orders for shoes, wearing apparel and other products were refused during the period of the ban in America and the associations of manufacturers and exporters indicated the loss to foreign trade in the United States if, that country alone refused to enter the commercial field of Russia. The ban was officially lifted on July 7, with reservations, a brief announcement of this having been published in the *Review* recently. The statement of the State Department given upon the lifting of the ban and the conditions under which trading will be resumed are reprinted below from the *New York Commercial*, where they were published under a date line of July 7.

Promote Employes

From Within Your Own Organization.

The modern idea in solving the **"Man Wanted"** problem is to have men, familiar with the peculiarities of your own business, already trained for new or vacant positions.

Over 200 Railroads and more than 350 industrial firms, including such as **The Bethlehem Steel Co., The Yale & Towne Mfg. Co., The Warner Gear Co.,** and many others equally well known, are developing more efficient employes by urging **SELF-EDUCATION** through THE INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS.

287 Courses To Help You

The I.C.S. are able to help your employes make themselves more efficient.

One large firm in the Orient says: "We shall be pleased to have you make every proper effort looking to the enrollment of additional employes in the International Correspondence Schools."

Regardless of your needs, whether small or great, the I. C. S. are ready with a plan that will increase the efficiency of your employes. A letter from any employer requesting explanation of the **"I.C.S. SERVICE EFFICIENCY PLAN"** will be sufficient to bring full particulars.

Office No. 14
China Agency, I.C.S.
83 SZECHUEN ROAD
SHANGHAI.

Announcement of the lifting of restrictions on trade with Russia was made today by the State Department.

In taking this action the United States expressly states that no recognition of the Soviet government is implied. Individuals and corporations trading with Russia must do so at their own risk, and no assistance or protection from consular authorities may be expected.

The announcement states that the Post Office Department will be unable to accept mail from or to Soviet Russia, and that goods cannot be forwarded by parcel post. The State Department also will continue to refuse passports for Russia.

This means that such persons or corporations which wish to trade with Russia may do so by dealing with the Soviet agents in the United States or in other countries. No facilities are provided by which the American manufacturer may conduct negotiations directly with persons in Russia.

Announcement of the lifting of restrictions came unexpectedly. Secretary of State Colby, who is in San Francisco, stated just before his departure that there was no prospect of any action in the near future. Today's announcement, therefore, is regarded as having come direct from the White House, although the announcement actually was made by Under Secretary of State Davis, who is in charge in the absence of Secretary Colby.

It was stated that today's action was taken solely by the United States without any agreement for similar action by the various Allied countries. Notification, however, has been sent to the Allied governments of the step contemplated by the United States.

In its announcement the State Department warns American citizens against the risks incident to the acceptance of commodities or other values which may later be brought into question. The United States, it is explained, does not recognize the validity of industrial or commercial concessions granted by any existing Russian authority.

It is expected that shipments will be permitted to Russia under a blanket license to be issued by the War Trade Board section of the State Department.

The State Department's announcement follows:

"The restrictions which have heretofore stood in the way of trade and communication with Soviet Russia were today removed by action of the Department of State. Such of these restrictions, however, as pertain to the shipment of materials susceptible of immediate use for war purposes will, for the present at least, be maintained.

"Political recognition, present or future, of any Russian authority exercising or claiming to exercise governmental functions, is neither granted nor implied by this action.

"It should be emphasized, moreover, that individuals or corporations availing themselves of the present opportunity to trade with Russia will do so on their own responsibility and at their own risk.

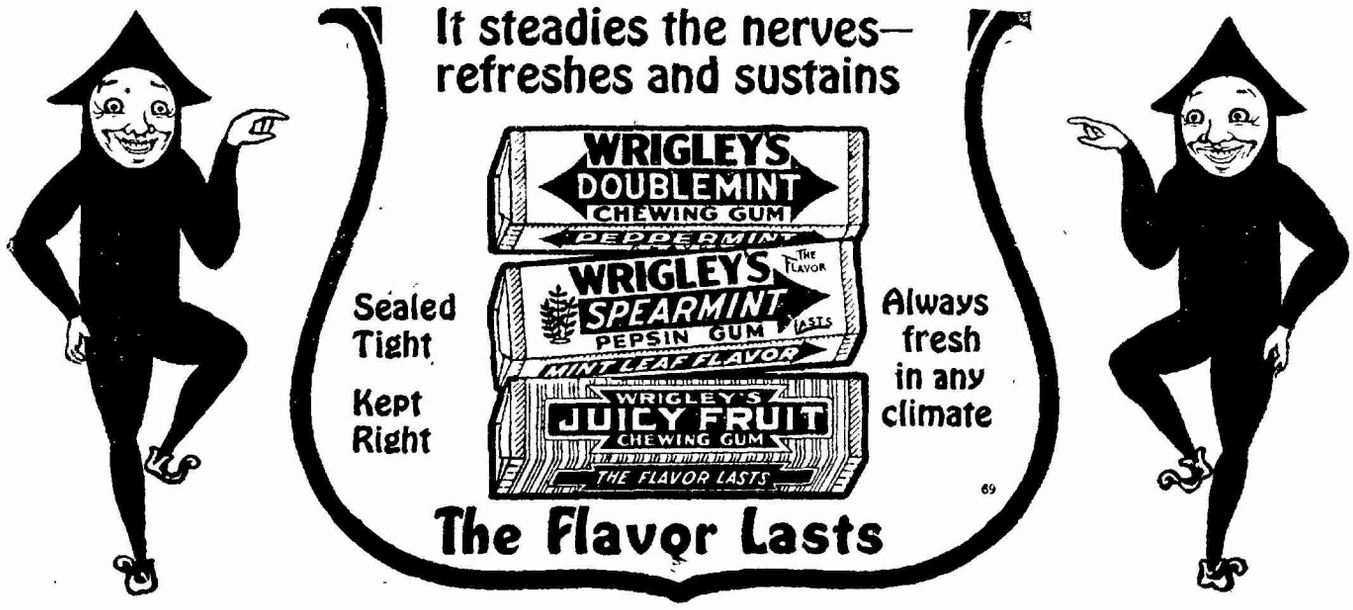
"The assistance which the United States can normally extend to its citizens who engage in trade or travel in some foreign countries whose government is recognized by the United States cannot be looked for in the present case, since there is no official or representative Russian authority with which this government can maintain those relations usually subsisting between nations.

"The action which the United States is now taking in no wise constitutes a recognition of the validity of industrial concessions granted by any existing Russian authority. American citizens availing themselves of the present relaxation of restrictions are warned against the risks incident to the acceptance of commodities or other values, the title to which may later be brought into question.

"The situation which at present prevails, relative to travel from or to Russia, will be unaffected by the removal of trade restrictions. Passports for Russia cannot be issued, nor will any change be made in the vise regulations now in force.

"Since it is not desirable at this time to undertake negotiations with the Soviet postal authorities, the Post Office Department will be unable to accept mail from

WRIGLEY'S



GETZ BROS. & CO. OF THE ORIENT LTD.—13 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

or to Soviet Russia. There has never been any parcel post convention between the United States and Russia and this mode of forwarding goods is, therefore, unavailable."

Following the lifting of the restrictions on trade with Russia the War Trade Board section of the State Department issued five orders revising export license regulations to permit trading with Russia. The new regulations in the main are directed at the prohibition of exports of goods which may be used as war material. Individual export licenses for such goods will be granted only in exceptional cases. Licenses for the export of locomotives, railroad material and motor cars will be granted when articles are destined for civil purposes only.

A State Department official in commenting on the lifting of the embargo said:

"While the indications are that Russia has but a small quantity of raw materials available for export, that the purchasing power of Russia is very limited, and that for those reasons there will not be any considerable trade, if any, with Russia, this government, however, does not feel that the law-abiding people in Russia should be deprived of any assistance which can be derived from such trading, as may be possible.

"The attitude of the United States toward the recognition of any faction in control of Soviet Russia has not changed. This government is not willing by means of political recognition to lend positive assistance to a faction whose disregard of the principles of democracy is evidenced at home by the maintenance of a minority despotism, and abroad by an insidious campaign of propaganda to subvert popular governmental institutions expressive of the will of the majority."

The orders of the War Trade Board section of the State Department as follow:

W. T. B. R. 841:

"The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces that Special Export Licenses Rac-77, W. T. B. R. 833 has been extended and reissued effective July 8, 1920. Special export license Rac-77 as amended will authorize the exportation by freight or express, without individual licenses to all commodities, whatsoever, except (1) certain commodities as listed below when destined to Russia, Hungary, the Republic of Austria. Bulgaria or Turkey; (2) arms, ammunition and explosives consigned to China; (3) arms and munitions of war consigned to Mexico, the control over the exportation of which has been vested in the Secretary of State (W. T. B. R.-830, issued Sept. 22, 1919).

"An individual export license must be obtained before any of the commodities hereinafter mentioned may be exported to Russia, Hungary, the Republic of Austria, Bulgaria or Turkey. The importation into the above named countries of the following commodities will be restricted, and individual export licenses will be granted only in exceptional cases:

"Air craft of all kinds, including aeroplanes, airships, balloons and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft; apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids, or other destructive agents, capable of use in war-like operations, and their component

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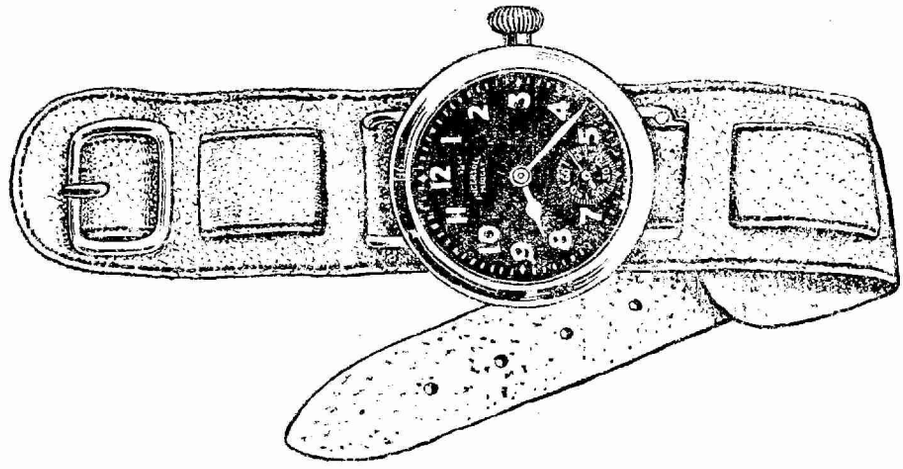

KEEPS TIME—STANDS THE BUMPS—TELLS TIME IN THE DARK. IT'S A WRIST WATCH SO IS ALWAYS IN SIGHT. A GLANCE NIGHT OR DAY TELLS YOU THE CORRECT TIME.

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parts; armor plates; armored motor cars; arms of all kinds, including arms for sporting purposes and their component parts; barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting same; camp equipment; camp equipment, articles of, and their component parts; clothing and equipment of a distinctively military character.

"Electric appliances adapted for use in war, and their component parts; explosives, especially prepared for use in war; field glasses; cases for war purposes.

"Guns and machine guns; gun mountings, limbers, and military wagons of all descriptions; harness or horse equipment of a military character; implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war materials for use on land or sea.

"Mines, submarines, and their component parts; ptojectiles, charges, cartridges and grenades of all kinds, and their component parts; range finders and their component parts; searchlights and their component parts; submarine sound signalling apparatus and materials for wireless telegraphs; torpedoes; warships, including boats and their component parts of such a nature that they can only be used on a vessel of war.

"Individual export licenses are required for the export to Russia of the following commodities and will be granted when exporters submit convincing evidence that the articles are destined for civil purposes only: locomotives, railroad material and rolling stock; motor cars (freight or passenger) and component parts.

"The exportation to Russia, the Republic of Austria Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey of the following articles, viz., barbed wire and implements for fixing and cutting the same, aricles of camp equipment and their component parts, clothing and equipment of a distinctly military character, electrical appliances for use in war and their component parts, military wagons of all descriptions, and harness or horse equipment of a military character, is forbidden only on account of the military use to which such articles can be put. If exporters have information showing that the articles are destined for civil purposes, the same should be submitted with their applications for export licenses.

"Exporters who desire to make shipments under special export license Rac. 77 need only present their shippers' export declaration (customs Cat. 7525) in duplicate (see W. T. B. R. 828, issued August 21, 1919,) to the collector of customs at the ports of exit for indorsement to permit the shipments to proceed."

W. T. B. R. 842 is as follows:

"The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces the revision of the regulations under which shipments of certain origin and destination, the importation of which has been otherwise licensed, may be exported without an individual export license when the same are conveyed in transit through the territory or via any port of the United States. This regulation, effective July 8, 1920, amends W. T. B. R. 834, issued September 30, 1919, and extends the scope of special export license Rac. 42 as hereinafter described.

"Special export license Rac. 42 has been issued through the customs service and authorizes the exportation of shipments of all commodities which are conveyed in transit through the territory or via a port of the United States when originating in any foreign country and destined to any country of the world.

"Provided, however, that this license does not authorize the shipment to Russia, Hungary, the Republic of Austria, Turkey or Bulgaria of the following articles, to-wit:

(Then follows the same list of articles enumerated in W. T. R. 841.)

W. T. B. R.-843 follows:

"The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces the revision of special export license RAC-52 (W. T. B. R. 835), issued Sept. 30, 1919, covering certain shipments to foreign countries by mail, effective July 8, 1920.

"(1) Special export license RAC-52 has been issued through the Post Office Department to permit any local postmaster to accept without individual license shipments of all commodities when destined to any country in the world.

"(2) In making shipments under this special license (RAC-52) it is not necessary to make any application for license nor to present a license of any kind to the postmaster.

"(3)All shipments made under special export license RAC-52 must be made by mail and are subject to the regulations of the Post Office Department.

W. T. B. R. 844 follows:

"The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces that General Import License PBF-37 (W. T. B. R. 825. issued August 15, 1919), has been further revised and extended, effective July 8, 1920, so as to permit the free importation thereunder from all countries, without individual import licenses, of all commodities except those article specially enumerated in paragraph 4 of the War Trade Board ruling 285.

"It should be noted that General Import License PBF-37 (W. T. B. R. 825) has been revised and amended in W. T. B. R. 829, as to trade with Hungary; in W. T. B. R. 836, and W. T. B. B, 837, as to sugar; in W. T. B. R. 839 as to salvarsan neosaiversan, arsphenamine, and all substitutes therefore and equivalents thereof, and narcotics."

W. T. B. R. 845 follows :

"The War Trade Board section of the Department of State announces that the General Enemy Trade License described in W. T. B. R. 814, issued July 20, 1919, has been amended effective July 8, 1920. The above mentioned General Enemy Trade License as now amended authorizes all persons in the United States, on and after July 3, 1920, to trade and communicate with all persons with whom trade and communication is prohibited by the Trading With the Enemy Act; subject, however, to the following specific limitations and exceptions to wit.

"1. The above mentioned general license does not affect existing export and import regulations of the War Trade Board Section or regulations which may be promulgated hereafter.

"2. The above mentioned general license does not authorize any trade with respect to any property

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Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

13-723

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SHANGHAI

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of the Trading With the Enemy Act as amended, has been reported to the Alien Property Custodian or should have been so reported to him, or any property which heretofore, pursuant to the provisions of said Act, the Alien Property Custodian has seized or has required to be conveyed transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him; provided, however, that nothing contained in this paragraph 2 shall be held to prohibit communications which constitute merely inquiries or information concerning the property hereinabove described, or to prohibit trade with respect to any property which the Alien Property Custodian has stated in writing he would not seize or require to be conveyed, transferred, assigned, delivered or paid over to him, such communications and trade with respect to the property described in this proviso being fully authorized by the General Enemy Trade License hereinabove referred to."

U. S. Trade Gains in The Far East

The after-the-war trade of the United States with the Far East shows astonishing gains. We had been gratified, says a statement of the National City Bank of New York, in the fact that American exports to Asia had grown from 113 million dollars in the fiscal year immediately preceding the war, 1914, to 604 millions in the fiscal year which included its close, 1919; but this growth of practically 500 million dollars in five years of war is followed by a growth of 200 millons in the first year of peace. Latest figures of exports from the U. S. to Asia as a whole, adds the bank's statement, indicate that the total exports to that continent in the fiscal year 1920, which ended June 30, were 804 million dollars against 604 millions in the fiscal year 1919, a gain of 33 percent in this first peace year in which Americans were expecting that Asia would return to her former habit of buying from western Europe. Apparently her habit developed during the war, of trading with the United States, her neighbor across the Pacific, is continuing and likely to continue, for this big gain in this fiscal year the trade with Asia of the United States continues right down to the present moment, the exports to that continent in the month of May, the latest figures available, showing an increase of 43 percent over May of last year. While of course a part of these increases are due to higher valuations, it is quite apparent that there has also been a very large increase in quantities of merchandise moved, both in imports and exports.

This disposition of the Far East to buy American manufactures—for more than ¾ of exports to Asia are manufactures— is fully reciprocated by the United States, which increased its imports from Asia 50 percent during the fiscal year 1920, the total imports from that grand division in the year ending June 30, 1920, having been, 1,350 million dollars against 831 millions in the fiscal year 1919.

The total imports into the United States from Asia in the fiscal year 1920—a full peace year—are 5 times as much in value as in the social year immediately preceding the war, 1914, and exports to Asia in 1920 are 7 times as much in value as in the fiscal year 1914. The total trade of the United States with Asia in the fiscal year 1920 was 2,160 millions as against just 400 millions in 1914.

This tremendous increase in the trade with Asia applies to practically all its important trading sections. To Japan sales in 1920 were 460 million dollars against 51 millions in 1914—9 times as much in the after-war year as in the pre-war year; to China the exports in the fiscal year 1920 were 115 million dollars against 25 millions in 1914; to India 78 millions against 11 millions in 1914—or 7 times as much now as immediately preceding the war; to the Dutch East Indies 45 million against slightly less than 4 millions in 1914—12 times as much in 1920 as in 1914; to the Philippines 72 millions against 27 millions in 1914; to Hongkong 20 millions in 1920 against 10 millions in 1914; and to Straits Settlements 15 millions against 4 millions in 1914.

On the import side, the increase in the trade by countries is correspondingly great, those from Japan aggregating a little over 590 million dollars against 107 millions in 1914; from China 225 millions against 40 millions in 1914; from India 180 millions against 74 millions in 1914; from Dutch East Indies 97 millions against 6 millions in 1914; and from the Philippines 70 millions against 18 millions in the year before the war.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Broad silks are finding a more ready sale in the New York market, according to a recent report, and more buyers are appearing for staples. Many dealers believe that the crisis is passed in the market and that the demand will steadily increase to support the whole industry.

The Universal Shipping and Trading Company of Seattle has announced the opening of a service between that port and Vladivostok with five wooden steamers since restrictions for trading with Soviet Russia have been lifted. The first sailing will be about August 24.

Japan is still buying heavily in the raw cotton markets of the United States, according to reports in a recent issue of the *New York Commercial*. Irregular tendencies which have been shown in the markets have been supported for advances by activity from this section.

New Orleans has now become the second port of the United States, according to an announcement made for the eleven months ending May 31, 1920, which show the total movements of cargo to amount to $773, 613, 600, or nearly $100,000 more than that of the port of Boston, the nearest rival.

Hongkong is experiencing a revival in human hair trade due to an increased demand from Great Britain and the United States, according to recent reports. The demand from the United States is almost entirely for the finer, longer grades of hair, while the demand from Europe is for the coarser grades which may be utilized for industrial purposes. The stocks held in Hongkong are comparatively small and prices have been advancing rapidly. Quotations for drawn 16-26 stand at $210 a picul, withdrawn 26-36 $380, 10-20 at $140, 8-14 at $80, and 5-10 at $57, all f.o.b. Hongkong.

A new bank to be known as the China Banking Corporation has been incorporated in Manila, according to a recent issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, with a capitalization of Pesos 10,000,000. The bank will conduct its business purely along American lines and will employ an American as manager. The bank was organized through the efforts of the Chinese

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With excellent selling agents already established in Europe, Africa, Australia, Philippines, and other sections of the world, now solicits correspondence with established importing houses in various distributing centers of China, with a view to exclusive representation for the sale of high-grade Rubber Hose for Air, Steam, Water, Oil, Suction, or any other service for which rubber hose is adapted. Capacity 125,000 feet per day.
References,—Dunn's, Bradstreets, National City Bank of New York, any bank in Wilmington. Cable address "Elechose" Wilmington. Largest exclusive Rubber Hose Manufacturers in the world and members "Rice Leaders of the World Association."

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PORT OF SPAIN

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CALLE RONDEAU (MONTEVIDEO)

VENEZUELA
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MARACAIBO

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13-726

Chamber of Commerce of Manila and the capital will be subscribed almost entirely by Chinese. The incorporators were: Dee C. Chuan, Benito Siy Cong Bieng, Cuun Jieng, Carlos Palanca, Yu Biao Sontua, Uy Yet, Go Hocco, Go Tauco, H. Uy Cho Yee, Alfonso Z. Sycip, Jose Velasco and Antonio Lim Geuco.

An expansion of the capital stock of the China Mail Steamer Company, to the sum of 21,000,000 is favored by the stockholders of the company for the purchase of additional tonnage, according to an announcement made following the annual meeting of the board of directors in San Francisco recently. The present capitalization of the company is $2,100,000, with $11,785,000 outstanding in bonds which mature next year. Six new members were elected to the board of directors which is now composed of: Walter Lum, Mon Look Eli, M. A. Tong, Mark Thue, Lo Look Chai, Lee Ling, Lee Sing Hing, Yow Ling, Hong Yet Hing, H. C. King, Ong Sing, Shuck, Wong Buck Hong, Tin Ling, Lou Hing and Hom Hoy Yet. A second meeting is to be held soon to elect the officials of the company and definitely decide upon the program for the future.

The S. S. *Wenatchee* will be the first of the United States Shipping Board combined passenger and freight vessels to operate on the Pacific, according to an announcement made in Seattle recently by A. F. Haines, general manager of the Admiral Line. The *S. S. Keystone State* will follow shortly after the beginning of the service which will probably be in October, and will also be under the direction of the Admiral Line. The next two vessels delivered will be allocated to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. According to Mr. Haines, announcement, the Admiral Line will have six of these vessels, four of which will be operated from the Puget Sound to Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai, Manila and Hongkong—the remaining two to follow a route from the Puget Sound to Vladivostok, Dairen, Tsingtao, and Shanghai. The new vessels will have a first-class accomodation of 249 passengers, which will include two suites on the bridge deck, thirty-one rooms on the shade deck and sixty-one on the shelter deck. All are large, well furnished and ventilated. The ships are of the oil burning type and have a cruising radius of 11, 700 miles at 17 knots an hour by reason of fuel tanks of a 3,290 ton capacity.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The cotton market during the past week has shown but little animation aside of occasional spurts of activity for new crop positions. Prices continued to fluctuate in an erratic manner, with the general tendency downward by reason of continued encouraging crop reports.

The spot situation continues exceptionally quiet, and is, in fact quieter than we have ever known it to be for many years past. Mills, which heretofore bought cotton in quantities during July, August, for fall positions are now holding aloof for lower prices. With the brilliant crop outlook, and the meager prospects of exports, we feel that the stocks in our market will prove to be a burden in the speculative situation.

S. S. WEST KEATS

Sailing About August 26th

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General Manager,

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Extracts of Correspondence

Tungchow, August 7.—The condition of the cotton crop in this section is exceptionally good. Quite heavy dews formed at nights, furnishing considerable moisture. We notice the plant is very full of fruit and a great many balls are about quarter grown. From present outlook a yield of 200 catties seed cotton is looked fotward to per mow as compared with 45 catties last season.

Shanghai Districts, August 7.—The outlook in this territory is indeed flattering compared to what it was last year. The plant is healthy and is fruiting well. Farmers predict a bumper yield, in fact equally as good as the Tungchow outlook.

Chekiang Province, August 6.—We get encouraging reports from all over this province where the crop conditions in the early part of the season looked so very discouraging on account of the caterpillar. Our advices now are that there has been an extraordinary improvement. A two-fold yield is predicted when compared with 1919-20 crop.

Yangtsze Valley, and Central China, August 4.—We have had favorable growing weather, and the crop is making excellent progress. The plant is healthy and has a stocky bush appearance and is fruiting rapidly.

Shensi Province, August 5, (By cable).—The crop is decidedly more promising than we expected to find, having made wonderful progress in the past three weeks. With a late frost we will have a yield far in excess to that of last year.

Chihli and Shantung Provinces, August 3.—Reports from these territories are not so promising. The crop is suffering from want of good rain, temperature is very high. We find great difficulty in buying cotton, and it can be secured only at high prices; farmers are very independent and pay little attention to the future market.

Indian Crop.—We are indebted to one of our correspondents for the following telegraphic information:

"Bengals too much rain causing slight damage. Omras crop account generally good, but more rain wanted. Hyderabad, Western, Northern, Coconada absence of rain causing anxiety. Broach Dhollerah crop account satisfactory."

Yarn.—The market during the early part of the week was keeping steady to firm, at the close, however, prices eased off a couple of taels. Szechuen merchants are trying hard to bear the market in order to enable them to fill their heavy requirement before the river closes. This, being known to the trade we are afraid that their efforts will meet with poor success. Deliveries continue good. Sampin has been on the upward trend during the past week, and at the close the undertone was firm.

SAMPIN:—

7/8/20. Closing	12/8/20. Opening	12/8/20. Closing	13/8/20. Opening
310.10	321.00	322.60	324.60
302.90	319.00	316.50	321.40
300.00	319.10	317.20	319.80
294.50	315.10	313.70	316.10
292.60	312.60	311.30	.....
292.00	307.50	310.80	.....

Liverpool, August 9, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....69.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....10.75 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....26.95 ,,
,, ,, ,, October .....22.66 ,,
,, ,, ,, January .....21.34 ,,
Market :—*Steady.*

New York, August 12, 1920.

New York Market :—

October .....31.37 Cents
January .....28.95 ,,
March.....28.50 ,,
Spot.....39.00 ,,
Market :—*Easier.*

Bombay, August 12, 1920.

Indian Market :—

Broach August .....Rps. 443 per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, Sept.... ,, 208 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, Sept..... .... ,, 258 ,, ,,
Market :—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi Spot.....Tls. 30.00
Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf..... ,, 32.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 27.75
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 27.00
,, Nov.-Dec..... ,, 25.00
Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

The readjustment of the American Silk business and extension of credit by banks is proceeding much slower than was at first expected. Manufacturers are strictly limiting their business to hand-to-mouth purchases from stocks in New York, estimated between forty and fifty thousand bales. Until this stock, bought around the highest point, is cleared from the market, it will be difficult to make new contracts with the Far East. Even though business should now resume with Japan at their present limits, Shanghai silks would be hopelessly out of competition at the prevailing local quotations.

Those inclined to be optimistic believe that the reduced cost of raw material will soon put manufacturers in a better financial position.

China Steam Filatures Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 1170
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 980
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 850
Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 360
,, Market Chops..... ,, 340
Tsatlee Best Chops.....Tls. 770
,, Market Chops..... ,, 730
Fanchow Peacock 1-2 .....Tls. 530/510
Blue Stork 1-2 ..... ,, 530/510
Mowtsun Double Cock 1-2-3-4 ,, 585/540

Lauan Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co , Ltd.

Prices from August 15 for the above timber, are as follows :—

4" wide—thickness standard—Rates Tls. 75.—
6" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 80.—
8" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 85.—
10" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 90.—
12" ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 95.—
and up, as customary, for wider widths.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, August 18th, 1920

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange :—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver at 59¾d. is ⅜d. higher than last week. The forward price is quoted 60d. which is also ⅜ higher. Our official quotation for T/T on London has followed silver and stands at 5/11d. *i.e.* 1d. up. The local exchange market has shown strength as a result of further sales of T/T on London forward delivery by our Native Gold Dealers, particularly in the last two days. Yesterday standing at 6/- they finally sold at 6/3d. Their operations have been largely covered by purchases by merchants against imports, so that as far as China is concerned silver has not been affected. Exports still hang fire, though occasional lines appear on the Exchange market. We close steady with an inclination for rates to come back to the official quotations.

Local stocks of Silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 34,730,000 an increase of Tls. 1,530,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 22,640,000 ,, ,, $ 1,040,000
Estimated total value in Taels... 51,300,000.

†	Average rates for July.	Thursday August 12	Friday Aug. 13	Sat. August 14	Monday August 16	Tuesday August 17	Wed. August 18
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	5/2.320	5/9	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/10	5/11
D/Dfts. ,,	—	5/9¼	5/10¼	5/10¼	5/10¼	5/10¼	5/11¼
4m/s ,,	—	5/9½	5/10½	5/10½	5/10½	5/10½	5/11½
T/T India	275.240	296½	301	301	301	301	305½
T/T France	1238.800	1450	1475	1475	1475	1460	1485
T/T N. Y.	100.300	105	107	106	106	106	107½
T/T H'kong	71.760	71¼	71½	71½	71¼	71¼	71¾
T/T Japan	50.950	49½	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	47½
T/T Batavia	272.640	296	300	300	303	305	312
T/T Straits	44.610	40	39½	39½	39½	39½	39
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	5/6.320	6/1	6/2	6/2	6/2	6/2	6/3
6m/s ,, ,,	5/7.570	6/2¼	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/3¼	6/4¼
4m/s ,, D/P	—	6/1¼	6/2¼	6/2¼	6/2½	6/2¼	6/3½
4m/s ,, ,,					NOMINAL	NOMINAL	NOMINAL
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1348.800	1550	1575	1575	1575	1560	1585
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	107.700	112	114	113	113	113	114½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	112¾	114¾	113¾	113¾	113½	115¼

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	August 12	August 13	August 14	August 16	August 17	August 18
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	58¾	58¾	59¼	59⅛	59⅜	59⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 225·0	Tls 222 ·0	Tls 221·0	Tls 217·0	Tls. 214·0	Tls. 214·50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111·00	111·00	111·00	111·00	111·00	111·00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.7375	72.7125	72.675	72.7	72.675	72.6
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	3½%	3½%	2½%	2½%	3%	3%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						

Bank of England rate of discount	7 %	London on Paris	T/T 50¾
Bank of France rate of discount	— %	New York on London	T/T 364
London open Market rate		Bombay on London	T/T 1/11
of Discount 3 m/s.	6⅜ %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 4/3
,, ,, 4 m/s.	6⅜ %	Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/7⅝
,, ,, 6 m/s	6⅜ %		

New Books and Publications

"The Near East: Crossroads of The World"

"The Near East: Crossroads of The World" by William H. Hall. Inter-Church Press N. Y. City, 1920. 221 p.

THIS is the title of a small and unpretentious volume from the pen of the Principal of the Preparatory Department of the Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, Syria, with a concluding chapter by Dr. James L. Barton, Foreign Secretary to the American Board of Missions and Director of the late Commission of the Near East Relief to Turkey and the Caucasus. While the book is avowedly written in the cause of Christian missions in the Levant, this fact will detract little from its readability in the case of those whose interest may be more purely secular. Mr. Hall was formerly in the East with the Inter-Church World Movement. As the author says in the foreword, his theme is "what the war has brought to the Near East; what it has brought to political life through the break-up of old, outside, foreign dominations and the release of inborn national longings; what it has brought in racial relationships, in social and industrial organization, and in religious development; what it has brought to education and to the work of Christian missions." Upon laying the book down one feels that the theme has been well developed within such a narrow compass and that he has been given a clear birdseye view of what was hitherto a blurred composite mental picture.

It is probably fair to say that the average person's notions of the Near East are exceedingly nebulous. The term tends to suggest a confused conglomerate of bedouins and bazaars, pyramids and Persian rugs, harems and hashish; and possible tourist experiences of mosques and fezs and appetizing figs or Turkish Delight serve only to confound him the more. His knowledge too of the geography of this region of the world is generally based on nothing firmer than the fast fading memories of a possible Sunday-School instruction, so that unless he has been a diligent student of post-war maps, the "Cradle of Civilization" is for him virtually a *terra incognita*. Professor Hall's little book will provide clear and positive if not full information as to Egypt, Syria, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia and Persia. For those who might be interested in going on it is an excellent introduction to such larger after-the-war books as H. A. Gibbon's recent "The New Map of Asia."

The titles of the eight chapters are a good indication of the character of the book as a whole. They are, The World War in the Near East; The Mingling of Many Nations; Old Religions in the New Day; Home Life and Industries; A Century of Missions; Western Influence on Eastern Education; The World's Crossroads; Shall the Land be Healed? The final chapter is a plea in favor of the United States assuming the mandate over Armenia. Although this responsiblity has been declined by the present United States government, the arguments nevertheless remain interesting and much or little may yet come of America's problematical participation in the League of Nations.

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The book has several illustrations and is accompanied by an index and fairly exhaustive bibliography. At a time when both the "Near" and the "Far" East have become the cynosure of all eyes, Professor Hall's little volume may be read with both pleasure and profit, for it will do much to help bring the Near East a little nearer to "men's business and bosoms."

W. S. A. P.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. F. Magee; J. H. Moore, Tientsin; F. T. Smith, Tientsin; G. Giachim, Tientsin; Mrs. P. G. Shaw, Tientsin; Master A. G. Woodrich, Tientsin; J. de Fredaigne, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Wisner, New Orleans; B. W. Blydensteni, Hongkong; H. J. Van Heek, Hongkong; H. M. H. Westphael, New York; C. Andersen; Mills; Mrs. R. L. Ward; H. W. Groves; E. R. S. Dickinson; A. E. B. Jennings, Weihaiwei; P. S. Fricson, New York; Col. Keltchewsky, Dairen; H. T. Baher, Hankow; J. A. Miller; E. Feitz; Wilkinson; Ben Strong; Ben Strong, Jr.; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Winstead; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Babcock; L. Honigsberg, San Francisco; H. R. Franz, New York; Miss M. Farr; O. D. Brown, New York; W. A. Boone; Mrs. W. A. Boone; C. E. Petree; R. A. Crews; J. R. Duggart; P. Raphiel; Mrs. B. Baster; T. S. Willany; M. H. Moore, England; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Newsome, Vancouver; J. Ferbridge, Kobe; B. A. Doran, Boston; H. Rups, Yokohama; A. Denys, Yokohama; M. Butler, Singapore; C. H. Myer, Hangchow; Mr. and Mrs. Stepanes, Tientsin; J. Bobinvitch; S. B. Davis, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Shamon, Manila; Mr Downs, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Myers; G. A. Riker; Mr. and Mrs. G. Robinson; T. J. Wolte, Manila; T. H. Mills, Manila; G. C. B. Barclay, Portland; G. A. Browneei, New York; A. L Mills, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Moore, New York; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Heath, New York; Dr. and Mrs. C. Broech; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Williams; T. F. Aspden, New York; A. E. Sleap, Seattle; Mr. and Mrs. J. Olsen, London.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Miss L. D. Losha, Kuling; Mrs. Chien Tan Wong; Stephen J. Meade, Local; Robert A. Young, Hongkong; G. B. Sabelstorm, Tsingtau; R. T. Evans; Wargbrett, Harbin; M. S. Noromysky, Harbin; J. Moser; Allan D. MacBoyle, Honolulu; Lt. G. C. Wilson; Lt. W. S. A. Malleson; H. J. Vollenwelder, Pukow; Chien Tan Wong, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Cohen, New York; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Kahn, San Francisco; Ernest Rosenfeld, London; Mr. and Mrs. D. N. Koo, America; G. W. Rucker, America; W. W. Clark; P. W. Ellis,; K. C. Li, America; J. V. Waugh; Mr. and Mrs. Still; J. M. Campbell; F. C. Bailey; V. H. Summers; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Landry, Suisse; Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Turner; W. A. Jones, England; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. J. Rose, England; A. Knowles, England; J. V. Royer, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. Radford, London; C. H. Ruddock, Peking; C. E. Karlen, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. T. Y. Yuan; C. G. Potter, Tientsin; J. T. Gale, Japan; Jose M. Falregog; D. N. Porker; Mr. and Mrs E. C. Prinkham, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Newman, Los Angeles.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } Bernyece H. Harvey.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

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All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Miscellaneous Filings

August 11, 1920; Cause No. 1095; U. S. vs. W. T. Cameron; affidavit, warrant.

" 12, " Cause No. 1063; L. C. Gillespie & Sons vs. Andrews & George; answer.

" 13, " Cause No. 1096; F. E. Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co; petition.

" 14, " Cause No. 1097; Chang Yung Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; petition.

" 16, " Cause No. 1009; Chin Hsing Hsun vs. Shippers Commercial Corporation; stipulation.

" 16, " Cause No. 935; Serge Ivanovitch Dokoutchaeff vs. China & Mongolia Export Co. Intervention petition, and power of attorney.

" 16, " Cause No. 1096; F. E. Hanish vs. Fearon, Daniel & Co., summons.

" 16, " Cause No. 1097; Cang Yung Kong vs. Philippine National Bank; summons.

" 16, " Cause No. 1003; Yu Yar Chuan vs. Shippers Commercial Corporation; stipulation.

" 18, " Cause No. 1089; U. S. vs. A. F. Ollerdessen; information and bond.

Judgments and Orders:

August 11, 1920; Cause No. 1093; U. S. vs. Clarence A. Corrigan; judgment.

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